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Suweileh	841626-7	175
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Wahdat	782123/771122-3	16067
Jabal Al-Hussein	614247/640237	8348
Shmeisani	660115	950546
Zerka	983381-2	145
Wadi Seer	810312/810311	140025

Weekly

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Political, economic and social review

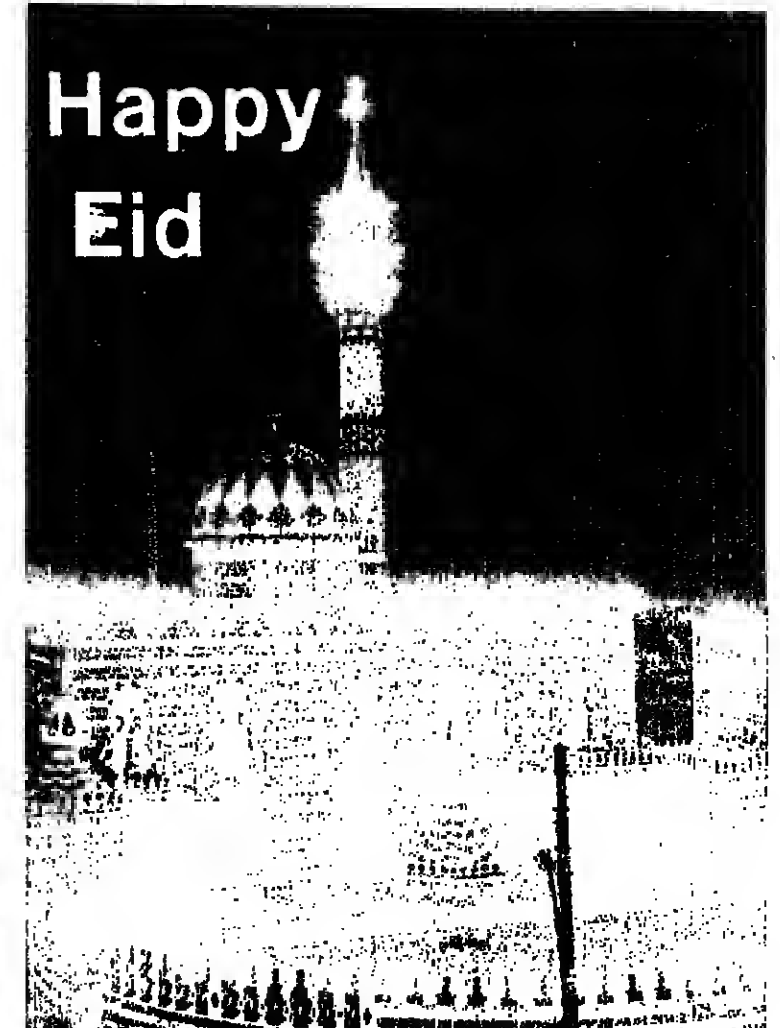
Volume 6 Number 39

جروسمال ستار، اسبوعية سياسية، تصدر عن الشركة الاردنية للصحافة والنشر «الدستور»

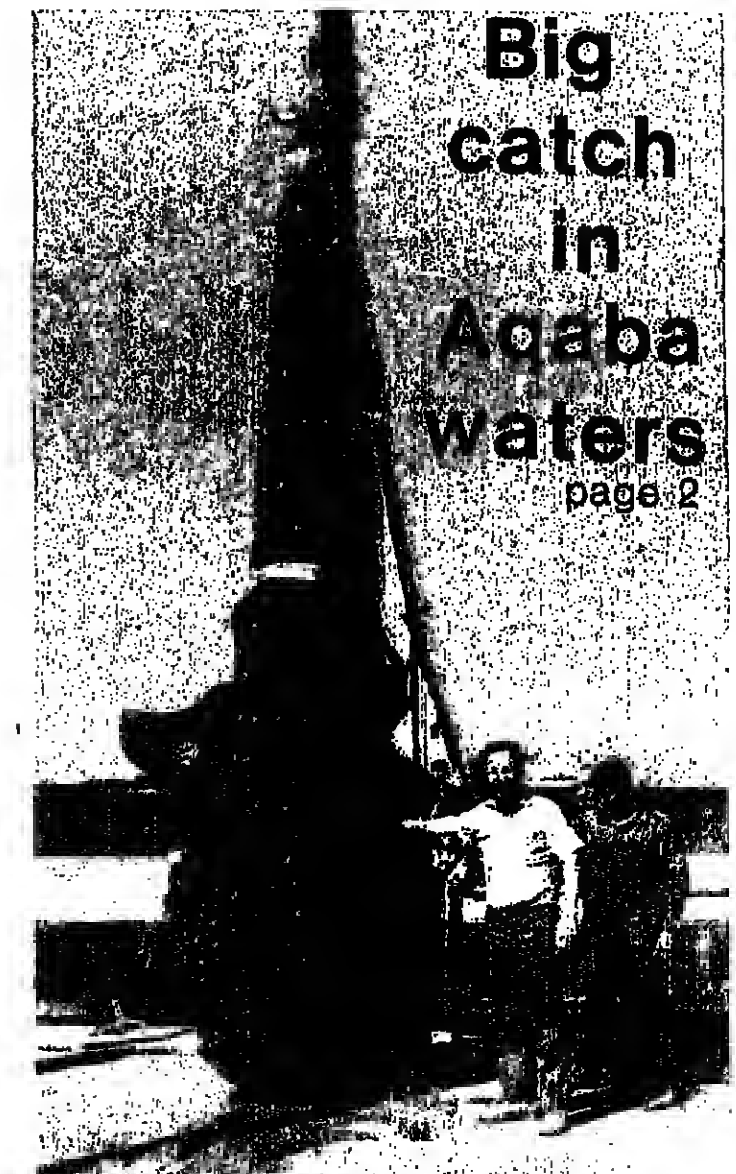
Amman 19 - 25 May 1988



Happy
Eid



Big
catch
in
Aqaba
waters
page 2



British Week Special supplement

Upon the Occasion of

EID AL-FITR



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HIS MAJESTY KING HUSSEIN

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A call for
rationing
water use
page 2

Price: Jordan 150 fils Saudi Arabia & Qatar 3 riyals UAE 3 dirhams Kuwait & Bahrain 250 fils Syria & Lebanon 3 pounds

A call to ration water consumption

By Frida Mdanat

Star Staff Writer

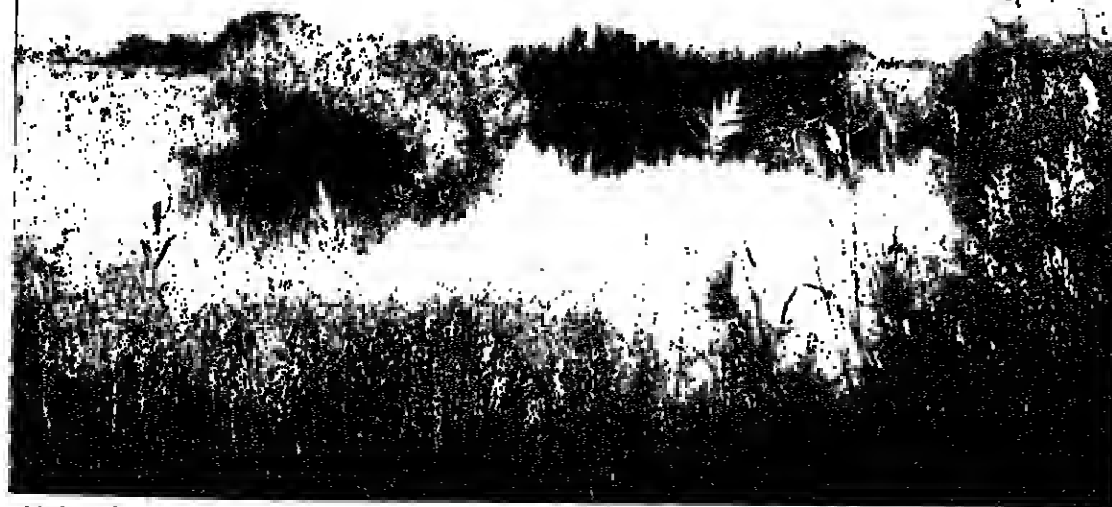
IN AN appeal issued by the Water Authority of Jordan (JWA) earlier this month, the JWA called on members of the public to ration their water consumption, saying that this step has become necessary to ease the pressure on the water resources, especially in the Greater Amman area.

While some may question such an appeal following this year's significant winter season, JWA officials say that despite the good aquatic year 1987-1988, conventional water resources in the Kingdom are still insufficient for meeting the needs of a growing population and its growing demand for water.

In 1987, rain measurement stations have registered a total rain-fall exceeding the annual average of 1937-1988. In the south of the country, Karak station registered an increase of 25 per cent, in the midlands, Wadi Al Seer station registered an increase of 41 per cent and in the north, in Irbid, there was an increase of 16 per cent.

JWA officials say that the aquatic year 1987-1988 has resulted in a good water recharge seen in the following indicators: Availability of big quantities of water in springs with rapid response to rainfall, the formation of springs which only appear during good rainy seasons, significant rise in springs' discharge and increase of the base flow in the valleys.

In an interview with The Star, Dr Eng. Kamel Al-Redaydeh, and Dr Eng. Abdul Aziz Al-Walshah, from the Water Resources Administration of JWA agreed that despite the increase in the rainfall throughout the Kingdom, Amman and Irbid still suffer short-



Al-Azrak — officials say the oasis faces no threat from the overpumping of its waters

sage of water.

The total production of water for Jordan in 1987 reached 150 million cubic metres, 90 million of which went to Amman, Zarka, and Balqa' region. The total production for Amman alone reached 68 million, making up 45 per cent of the total production of the Kingdom.

The JWA increases its growth rate of water production by 7.6 per cent annually in order to meet a population growth reaching 3.6 per cent a year and a growing demand for water which accompanies social development, according to the officials.

Experts estimate that Jordan will need an additional 145 million cubic metres in the year 2005. This amount is needed for

both municipal and industrial use around the Kingdom.

According to Drs Al-Redaydeh and Al-Walshah, a shortage of water is likely to occur during the peak demand period (from June to September) where existing resources might not be able to meet the needs of the public during this time of the year.

Therefore, they said, the JWA will take measures to ration water consumption to ensure the safety of water resources. Documentation will be shown on television to educate people in ways of rationing and intermittent pumping might be practised to cut down on water production. However, they assure that if such a step is taken, the public will be informed beforehand through the possible media.

Experts estimate that Jordan will need an additional 145 million cubic metres in the year 2005. This amount is needed for

In an attempt to ensure sufficient water production for the public, the JWA is currently studying means of developing non-conventional water resources. These include building more dams in good catchment areas such as Karak and Wadi Al-Walshah.

Al-Azrak

Responding to questions on Al-Azrak waters and the dangers threatening Al-Azrak oasis as a result of overpumping of water from it, JWA officials said that "as long as there is still a natural flow of the springs in Al-Azrak, we are still on the safe side." The flow of water indicates that there has not been a change in the direction of water,

which means that the springs are still rich, they say.

At present, Al-Azrak's waters are pumped for municipal use, agricultural use, and for the preservation of nature in the oasis. Or Al-Redaydeh noted that the large amounts of pumped water reaching 18 million cubic metres annually are used for agriculture covering an area of 18 thousand dunuma. He said that many wells were dug without official licence, assuring that JWA intends to close them, in order to reduce the amount of pumped water from Al-Azrak.

He said that over-pumping from the eastern part of the area whose land is a little salty now will cause salt intrusion, and consequently chemical pollution. Therefore, steps will be taken to close wells and cut down on water production from the area, he assured.

Wadi Al-Walshah

A new project which will soon be underway is to use Wadi Al-Walshah waters, revealed Or Al-Redaydeh. He said that the JWA has completed a feasibility study to pump an average of 12 million cubic metres annually from Wadi Al-Walshah, at an amount of 1440 cubic metres per hour.

Taking the balance of nature into consideration, Wadi Al-Walshah project, he noted, will ensure enough water supply for the Kingdom until 2005. Pumping will take place at a distance of six kilometres west of the Wadi Bridge, he said, and will not affect the area as a tourist attraction.

Seven-metre-long Whale Shark to go on display in Aqaba

AQABA (Star) — A seven-metre-long Whale Shark was 'fished out from the waters of Aqaba, last Thursday when it was accidentally caught up in a local fisherman's net. It took a number of fishermen a whole night, and the aid of the Aqaba Port Corp. cranes to pull out the 2.5 tonne fish, which belongs to the largest marine species in existence.

The Whale Shark, scientifically known as the Rhinocodon typus, is gray in colour with a pale undersurface and is distinctively marked with small spots and narrow white vertical lines.

Or Mohammad Wahbeh, director of the Aqaba Marine Station said that the Whale Shark is harmless and feeds chiefly on Plankton and small fishes.

This one, he said, has apparently wandered into the Aqaba Gulf because it mainly lives in tropical oceans.

The Aqaba waters are unsuitable to Whale Sharks to live in, particularly as the Aqaba sea lacks Plankton. Further more the water's movement is not vertical, which makes it more difficult for this kind of fish to live in.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica indicates that Whale Sharks, despite their huge size and bulk, have tiny teeth. It is a sluggish animal and generally swims slowly near the surface. It is distinguished from all other sharks by large, blunt teeth, mouth at end of snout, three prominent ridges extending the length of the body along the sides.

Dr Wahbeh said the Whale Shark will be buried in the sand until it disintegrates. Its skeletal bones will then be collected and placed on show in the Aqaba Marine Station.

THE JERUSALEM STAR

Literary response to Lebanon's conflict

By Meggie James
Special to The Star

LONDON — What was the pride we clung to in times of danger and which helped us to struggle against death, to survive, to keep a hold on what life remained to us? The battles had sapped our strength and melted the terror in our hearts — I felt that my reflexes had slowed down as the situation deteriorated. The miracle that we were still alive was still the strongest reflex — What was this miracle? Was it the hope to conquer? Was it the hope to merely to live? Or was it simply the feeling that we were building a homeland where identity we were uncovering? The important thing was to live.

Uta Usairin, a Lebanese writer, discusses the question of how to survive in her novel 'The Lebanese War', 'Usta's Ci-

undermine and restructure society around the image of a new centre.'

The situation in Lebanon at the time of the civil war and its influences particularly interests the author. She cites how pre-war Lebanon was a literary centre attracting writers from many parts of the Arab world, but with very few women participants.

After a short time, however, the civil war seemed to have generated a great deal of writing by the women — novels, poetry and journals. In her book she seeks to explain how and why this occurred and how writing was affected by war conditions at a time when 'the assertion of female identity coincided with the disintegration of the country's identity.'

"Luxury, adventure, culture, paganism, resilience, love and

The war in Lebanon began with civil strife in 1975, which continued for seven years. Though conditions changed with the Israeli invasion in 1982, conflict has continued unabated ever since and apawned, among other things, literature of a new intensity and flavor.

Usta" written in 1979. She is one of a prominent group of Lebanese women writers called 'The Beirut Decentrist' by American scholar Miriam Cooke in her book 'War's Other Voices', published by Cambridge University Press.

Cooke explains that the Beirut Decentrist are 'a group of women writers who have shared Beirut as their home and the Beirut Decentrist' in her book. She outlines the background to the civil war. But she maintains that the most persistent traits associated with Beirut have been freedom and refuge.

Throughout, the women's literature captured the moods and facets of the war. "The Beirut Decentrist were recording their experiences as they occurred. By writing, they perceived their participation and at the same time were making others aware. They were creating a new war myth whose protagonists were both male and female."

Robots Are Coming

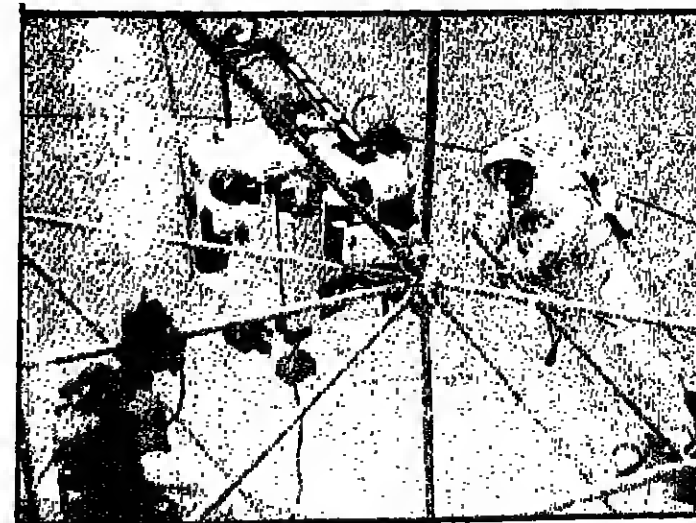
By Salim Abu Sha'ar
Special to The Star

"A FAITHFUL servant is at your service. He doesn't eat, drink, sleep, rest or get ill. You don't have to pay him a wage or to contact the Social Security Department. Why don't you buy a robot?"

Think that we may read such an advertisement in the newscaper any day now. But what is a robot in fact?

There are different definitions. According to the Robot Institute of America, a robot is a "reprogrammable, multi-functional manipulator." This definition implies that a mechanical arm must be computer-controlled to be classified as a robot.

Other people don't use so narrow a definition of robots. Usually, include "fixed-sequence" robots in their robot statistics. The mechanical arm of these machines is controlled not by a



Robots cannot actually see

computer but by electro-mechanical switches.

These switches are placed inside the robot in such a way that the moving arm physically trips one of them each time it completes a specific bit of its routine. Each tripped switch signals that the moving arm is ready to begin the next bit of its task, and so on until it completes all the work and the cycle can begin again.

Such machines can be taught new tasks, but only if the ma-

To the printers Who are at this moment arranging its letters

Despite the thunder of the rock-ets and the bombs And they know That the book will contain their names...

To them, The hard-working, faceless, silent ones.

It is a novel of everyday life under war conditions, interspersed with nightmares and the terrifying scenarios that they bring.

One gets used to the sound of bullets and can sleep through it... Sleeping to the sound of bullets is like the sleep of a wounded man whose pain has been numbed by morphine, writes Al-Samman.

But, as Cooke says, after seven years the civil war was one of survival, even though to an outsider it looked like a war of suicide. "Survival became the realization that women stayed and men left; that the woman had assumed responsibility for others through a determination to stay, that the men had assumed responsibility for themselves and had left. The Beirut Decentrist all write of women's determination to stay, however dangerous and pointless such a determination might seem to be." By the late 1970's, she continues, "they began to challenge the men who had not recognized universal responsibility and by their studied indifference had promoted the violence. At first women had kept to the edge of the action, but as the war progressed they were eventually drawn into condemning the men's behaviour."

"They increasingly lost patience with their sons, brothers and husbands. They no longer feared but resented their fathers. A social system that had allowed men to dominate without question was being undermined. Although women were not yet strong enough, or united enough, to break the cycle of violence, in their awareness at least lay the hope. For the Beirut

Oecentrists this awareness had to be transformed into action. The war gave the women writers a kind of emancipation and encouraged more active patriotism, as they described the normalcy of life as the war continued, violence flared and life went on again.

Cooke concludes that the Lebanese civil war was like no other war. "There were no clear causes, no stable enemy, no stereotypical attitudes. The chaos penetrated every aspect of daily life so that everyone participated always. However,

because it was an anomaly it was rarely referred to as a war but rather as a "situation," the kind of situation anyone could experience. Indeed, many thought that Lebanon was a harbinger of things to come. In a world grown violent, some viewed Lebanon as this century's natural tendency pushed to its extreme. It was a foretaste of the holocaust to come."

War's Other Voices: Women Writers on the Lebanese Civil War. Miriam Cooke. Cambridge University Press.



Ghada Al-Samman

see tell them. Mindless repetition of simple motions is not enough to fit parts together or to follow a seam with a welding torch, or even to fit a peg into a hole. To insure that such jobs are done accurately, robots need to see the peg and hole.

None of the robotic vision systems now coming out of research labs can actually see. They cannot tell a robot where a part is or help him to orient it in relation to another part. All they can do is tell him whether the part is where the robot expects it to be. And they can do that only under certain circumstances.

Although a video camera can supply a computer with plenty of electronic information about what things look like, the problem in vision systems lies in recognition and reacting to the information.

Nevertheless, today's vision systems try to simplify things by using new technologies. One snag is that nobody really knows how the human mind makes sense of visual information, so how can we tell a computer what to look for?

Big companies nowadays like

to tell the world that they are using robots. Most do not like to say exactly how. For now their greatest use is to boost the productivity of other machines by feeding them with parts quickly and smoothly.

Robots are no longer science fiction. Japan, the United States and some other countries are now producing them. Some 75-80% of the thousands of robots made in Japan are of the fixed-sequence type which is relatively inexpensive. Each costs \$3,000-10,000. The Japanese are also beginning to build more computer-controlled robots, and they hope to increase their exports of these machines to \$400-500 million by 1990.

The employment of robots depends on many variables: first of all it depends on their "wage", which is in the form of depreciation and maintenance charges. Economically speaking, rising salaries, and the "non-wage" costs imposed on humans by safety regulations and the like are working in the favour of robots.

Unions, the other side of the coin, want to cage robots, seeing them as a threat to the human worker.

Who will win?

THE JERUSALEM STAR 3

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Women search for status in the revolution

This article is part of a series of stories looking at China's modernization by exploring the contemporary social and cultural trends which are occurring due to economic and political reform. The series was written by Chinese journalist Xu Yaping, and American photo journalist, Don Habb, after three months of travel, interviews, and research in China.

LI OIN and Zheng Rulin, both 21, are classmates, best friends and women. Upon their graduation, they will part at the gate of Beijing Commerce College to search for their roles in society. "I want to be a modern woman," says LI. "I'll be in business, and my goal is to become a top executive."

"A woman has to choose between career and family," Zhang says. "I would rather find a less hectic job like teaching so as to release children and help my husband achieve success." Theoretically, any Chinese woman has choices, to step into a world of careers or retreat to accept a subordinate role. Laws have given women social equality in China to a larger extent than in the United States. But feudal traditions and the lack of education and self-reliance have weakened the power of laws. To realize full emancipation, many women believe China needs modernization rather than feminist movements.

Discussions on the role of women in modern China are routine activities. National and local symposia, literature and the media have consistently cheered sexual prejudice as residue of past social injustice. Female college students demand further emancipation, but they do not rebel through hairstyles and clothing; nor do they strive for the equivalent of an equal rights amendment. They cannot target opposing bodies because inequality is not rooted so much in social structure, as in the functioning of this structure.

Officials of the All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) say that Chinese women were liberated with the help of socialist forces rather than through their own struggle. They say women's emancipation is "truly an integral part" of the material and spiritual construction of socialism.

"Unlike the United States, the Chinese government is behind all efforts to upgrade the social status of women," says Weng Pei, deputy director of ACWF's Domestic Publicity and Education Department. "The federation represents the Chinese women as well as the government," he says.

All government administrations, from rural villages and urban neighbourhoods to provinces and municipalities, contain ACWF representatives and agencies. Through congressional elections at these levels, the federation members form a governmental branch parallel in power to the ministries of foreign affairs, commerce, and defence. The federation is the sole architect of China's policy and laws concerning women.

ACWF's tasks are to lead national campaigns against



Chinese women equip themselves with education so that to start their professional careers

discrimination and inequality of the sexes; to enforce the laws which protect women's rights; to socialize family planning and enhance 'socialist spiritual well-being in homes'; and to unite all Chinese women around world in their fight for equal rights.

Representatives at the grassroots are supposed to sensitize women to self-development, supervise equal pay for equal work, advocate women's participation in political activities, and mediate family relations and courtship in accordance with the constitution and the marriage laws. According to Weng, Chinese women enjoy more legal protection than those in the advanced countries.

"The United States, for example, seems to protect its women only partly; after college, many of them have trouble finding good jobs and many women have to rely on the husband economically," says Weng. "But that doesn't mean we have solved all our problems. Although our feet are unbound, to walk fast into the modern world is still difficult."

Before New China was founded in 1949, she says, the society was a dry well. At its bottom were the ordinary people; beneath them were women. About 80 per cent of women were illiterate. A woman could neither hold any political post, nor enter certain temples, nor marry either she was widowed. She could not appeal for divorce while the husband could cast her off by merely announcing his decision three times.

These binding ropes were untied decades ago, but the ghosts of the old society keep haunting the remote areas and the minds of some urban people. Nearly 70 per cent of the 80 million illiterates are women, and the

idea of "the wife's glory relying on the husband's success" is holding many women from being competitive. In Beijing, many educated women have difficulty in finding a marital partner either because the man feels humiliated, or because they can accept a man more capable than themselves but not vice versa.

At a recent national symposium on women's studies, the participants reached the

idea of "the wife's glory relying on the husband's success" is holding many women from being competitive. In Beijing, many educated women have difficulty in finding a marital partner either because the man feels humiliated, or because they can accept a man more capable than themselves but not vice versa.

Since the new job responsibility system was implemented in 1979, men and women in most rural areas have assumed equal duties in the family as well as in the enterprise. The woman's image of "child wife" has now become that of "family premier."

Feng Yaping, 28, of Shenzhen province, is among many such "strong women" in China. She took a broadcast college course in agriculture for two years around the birth of her child and now is the region's most respected scientist, winning a top prize in a national trivia contest.

"Modernization has brought domestic appliances, child-care facilities and compact housing. These have relieved women of much of the housework burden, leaving them time to learn and re-evaluate old concepts. A new wave of what the villagers call the 'open lifestyle' is sweeping away fatalistic, passive ideas."

The ratio of women scientists increased slowly from 32 per cent in 1978 to 34 per cent in 1984. But as modernization goes in full swing, a "learning frenzy" has swept across China. Volunteer teachers, broadcast lessons, and correspondence colleges trained 30 million rural women in 1988. Gossips among village women have become discussions on how to improve their skills, boost production and prosperity.

Sexual discrimination in China is an ancient tradition. The tradition is dying hard, but it still comes back whenever there is a chance. Many business women have been troubled by gossip about their chastity because they have frequent business contacts with the opposite sex. Women's role as business executives is quite new. Men have monopolized the role for thousands of years and their fidelity is never in issue.

"I think the root cause of sexual discrimination is the unequal distribution of power," says Zhao Pei, 29, who is a deputy manager of a computer sales company. She is a graduate from the Beijing Industrial Institute in 1982. She was assigned to work in a steel plant. "But the managers regarded me as a girl and neglected my talents. I resigned. Now they want to mock them. A woman has to struggle harder to succeed, but if you are really good, you will make it. This is the era for women to act."

A facility called "Women's Club," where they can read, hold social dances and aerobics classes, and learn music for the purpose of organizing family concerts, has been the most popular construction project in many provinces. The women of a prosperous village in Shandong province have established a "Sister Village" relationship with those in a poorer area.

teaching the latter how to utilize knitting skills to achieve economic self-sufficiency.

Changes in the economic structure, however, are not sufficient to change social inequality in China. They have even brought new discrimination against women. Advertisements and posters using provocative pictures of women are spreading the street stores in stencils and record covers. The profit-seeking spirit of many enterprises has refused to accept women graduates. Because the government guarantees job security and paid maternal leave for two months to one year, enterprises consider pregnancy an inconvenience for personnel training and management.

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Euro - Deposit Rates

	\$	DEM	LIT	FF	DFL	SF	YEN	Sterling Pound
1M	7 1/16	3 1/4	9 3/4	7 13/16	4 1/8	2 1/4	3 3/4	1M 8
2M	7 1/4	3 3/8	10 3/8	7 15/16	4 1/8	2 3/8	3 13/16	2M 8 3/16
3M	7 3/4	3 1/2	10 5/8	8 1/16	4 3/16	2 1/2	3 7/8	3M 8 5/16
6M	7 5/8	3 11/16	10 7/8	8 5/16	4 3/8	2 11/16	4	4M 8 7/16
9M	7 7/8	3 15/16	11	8 1/2	4 7/16	2 7/8	4 1/16	5M 8 9/16
1 Year	8 1/16	4	11 1/4	8 5/8	4 1/2	2 15/16	4 1/8	6M 8 11/16
2 Years	8 5/8	4 1/2						9M 8
3 Years	8 7/8	5						1 Year 9 13/16
4 Years	9 1/8	5 1/2						
5 Years	9 3/8	5 3/4						

Source: Finance and Credit Corp. (F.C.C.) Amman

Arab Deposit Rates

	Saudi Riyal	Kuwaiti Dinar	Bahraini Dinar	U.A.E. Dirham
1M	7 1/8-7	8 1/8-5 5/8	7 1/8-8 1/2	8 3/4-8 3/8
2M	7 1/4-1/8	8 1/8-5 5/8	7 1/8-8 1/2	8 7/8-8 1/2
3M	7 5/16-3/16	8 1/8-5 5/8	7 1/4-6 1/2	7-8 5/8
6M	7 5/8-1/2	8 1/8-5 5/8	7 5/8-8 5/8	7 1/4-8 7/8
1 Year	8-7 7/8	8 1/4-6 3/4	8-7 1/4	7-7 1/8

Source: Arab Bank Ltd., O.S.U., Bahrain

Dollar - Gold

LONDON (AP) — Dollar rates in European trading

	Friday 13.5.88	Monday 9.5.88	Friday 8.5.88
DEM	1.8830	1.6820	1.6805
FRF	1.4000	1.4010	1.4015
DM	6.7063	5.7155	5.7230
DM	1.8855	1.8805	1.8880
DM	1.248.00	1.250.00	1.264.00
DM	1.2338	1.2398	1.2375
DM	1.8910	1.8790	1.8730
DM	449.00	444.00	442.10
DM	6.62	6.43	6.36

Exchange Rates

	Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
S. Riyal	95	98	\$	380.8
S. Lira	0.80	0.85	£	631.7
S. Lira	7.8	7.9	DEM	201.2
S. Lira	180	170	8FR	241.7
S. Lira	1300	1310	FRF	68.2
S. Lira	152.5	182.5	YEN(100)	271.2
S. Lira	97	98	DFL	179.5
S. Lira	98	99	SKR	57.5
S. Lira	930	940	UT(100)	27
S. Lira	950	960	BFL(10)	98.2

Corporate Scene

Did CBJ increase exchange rates?

AMMAN (Star) — Minister of Industry and Commerce, Mr. Hamed Tabas, said to the press today on 14 May that the increase in the dollar rate in the past few hours only and the JD is not going to be affected.

He said that the amendment was caused by rumors stating that there was a decrease in foreign currencies. However, the rate, he said, was not affected by the increase in the dollar rate. He added that the increase in the dollar rate to 360 Jds does not mean that the JD is in danger, bearing in mind that at the time it has reached 420 Jds in the past few years.

On the other hand, according to Mohamed Saleh Sebel's article published in Al-Rai daily on 12 May 1988, the Central Bank of Jordan has actually increased the foreign currencies for three per cent against the JD.

money

Money market

Gulf Currencies

S. Riyal	3.7500-05
K. Dinar	0.27380-00
B. Dinar	0.37890-00
O. Riyal	3.6390-20
O. Riyal	0.36500-05
L. Lira	370-372
U.A.E. Dirham	3.6720-40

Source: A.S.L., O.S.U., Bahrain

GOLD IN JORDAN

AMMAN (Star) — Prices as follows:

18 ct. JD 3.750 per gramme
21 ct. JD 4.350 per gramme
24 ct. JD 5.400 per gramme
One kilogramme (9999) JO 5,000.000
Ounces JD 168.000
(10 cm x 31 grammes)
Rashedi Pound JD 32.000
(Seven grammes)
Sterling Pound JD 36.500
(Eight grammes)
Source: Youssef Abu Sera, Jewellers, Amman.

Gold

International

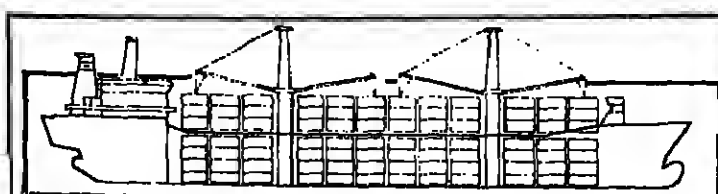
LONDON (AP) — Late gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	449.00Bld
Paris	447.86 Fixed
Frankfurt	451.01 Fixed
Zurich	450.00 Bld
Hong Kong	451.87 Bld

Spot Dollar

LONDON (AP) — Interbank spot dollar rates at London on 13 May 1988

£	1.8915-25
SFR	1.3980-80
LIT	1249-1260
FRF	5.7010-40
DEM	1.8813-16
BFL	1.8860-80
BLF	35.13-16
DKR	8.4440-65
NKR	6.1470-1500
SKR	5.8890-8710
YEN	124.57-87
ARS	11.80-83
CAS	1.2330-35
S.Pas	111.87-72
F.Mark	3.9975-4050
G.Drach	134.80-135.85



Vessels calling on Aqaba Port

Amin Kavar & Sons Co Red Sea Shipping Agency

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arriving Date
A) Black Sea (Ro-Ro)	SDP	Radomyehi Ruzhary Boris Polevoy	17/4/88 28/4/88 29/4/88
B) Australia (Cont. + Ro-Ro)	Baltic	A. Gorb Komsom	13/4/88 8/5/88
C) Yugoslavia + Med. (Ro-Ro + Conv.)	Jadranska	Emunet Vidovic Kairo	28/4/88 5/5/88
D) Far East (Conv. + Cont.)	PIL	Gengcheng Kota Ratu Kota Bener Kota Jaya Kota Maju	28/4/88 28/4/88 7/5/88 28/5/88
E) GOR + North Continent + Valencia Europe (Container)	D.S.R.	Prizwalk S. Jeshn Red Sea Explorer Red Sea Enterprise	1/5/88 18/5/88 28/5/88 29/5/88
F) Europe (Ro-Ro)	Huel	Huel Margarita Huel Traveller Huel Tracer	17/4/88 8/5/88 21/5/88 22/5/88
G) Eastern Europe (Conv. + Cont.)	POL	W-Lokietek	
H) North America (Conv. + Cont.)	Ocala Liberty Conilo		T.S. T.S. T.S.
I) Egypt + Red Sea	Kawar Egypt	Alkarama	29/4/88
J) China	Cosco	Riza Isik	28/4/88
K) India	Jugolinja	Kumrovec	19/4/88
L)	Charter	Benjamin M. Munkacsy	28/4/88
		Pacific	30/4/88

T. Gargour & Fils

Red Sea Area Services

Serving Area	Name of Line	Name of Vessel	Arrival Date
A) Far East (Container + Ro-Ro + Conv.)	Mitsui O.S.K. Lines	Titan Eastern Splendour Clover Ace Kubbar	10/05/88 18/05/88 23/05/88 27/05/88
B) South Europe (Container + Ro-Ro + Conv.)	Suden Shipping Line Ltd	Blue Nile 4/88 White Nile 4/88 Blue Nile 5/88	08/05/88 19/05/88 09/06/88
C) South Europe / East Africa (Container + Ro-Ro)	LLOYD Trieste Line	Dulno 4/88 Sietlane 5/88 Dulno 8/88 Sietlane 7/88	08/05/88 28/05/88 21/06/88 12/07/88
D) U.S.A.-Canada-Australia (Bulk)	Gearbulk Line	Paloma Amara Terza Ebro Ruth Chen Fortune Pacific P. Quebo O. Navigator Northern L.	12/05/88 24/05/88 25/05/88 25/05/88 28/05/88 01/06/88 13/06/88
E) North Cont. Ports (Conv.)	Gearbulk Line	Leta Seaguardian Elio Arrow	01/05/88 07/05/88 01/07/88
F) Red Sea Ports (Conv.)	Pan Arab Line National Maritime	Alidrial Al Ahram 2 V.5/88 Al Ahram 2 V. 6/88	15/05/88 05/05/88 15/05/88

THE JERUSALEM STAR

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Forty years ago

Best Sunday marked the 40th anniversary of the creation of the Zionist state on the Arab land of Palestine. On that day the Palestinian uprising was still announcing to the whole world that after four decades of forced occupation, co-ersion and conspiracy, the Arab people of Palestine were still resisting subjugation and were determined to restore their natural rights.

Forty years of Israel's existence, forty years of Palestinian suffering, the longest in modern history, and the world cannot yet dissociate the Jewish dream from Palestinian blood that was shed to fulfill it. Forty years have passed where generations disappeared and others took over on both sides of the fence, both looking each other in the eye, both finding their dreams in conflict with each other.

But whatever the price modern Israel had paid to safeguard its independence, in history eyes it cannot match the price the people of Palestine had had to pay. The uprising is a continuous reminder that the Jewish homeland is not yet secure and that it will take Israel the toll of finishing of every child, every village and every tree that is more than 40 years-old to secure the future of Israel.

This as we know will not happen. The world is now aware of Israel's designs and schemes. If Palestine is to be the home of anyone then it will always be the home of Palestinians, Muslims, Christians and Jews.

With the Palestinian uprising entering its sixth month one can only and for a moment compare between what Israel had achieved in its 40 years and what the Palestinian uprising has done in six months. The realities of 40 years ago have not changed. Israel is still the aggressor and nothing can change that.

The example of Afghanistan

On 15 May this week, Soviet forces began withdrawal from Afghanistan after eight years of fighting with the Afghan rebels who refused to concede to foreign military intervention and vowed to topple the Soviet-backed Kabul government. The eight years have been fraught with suffering for the Afghan people. Military operations have left tens of thousands of civilians dead, and forced several millions to seek refuge in neighbouring countries. In the end, the Afghan dilemma provided new historical lessons on the futility of foreign military dominion and the inevitability of the triumph of the people's national will.

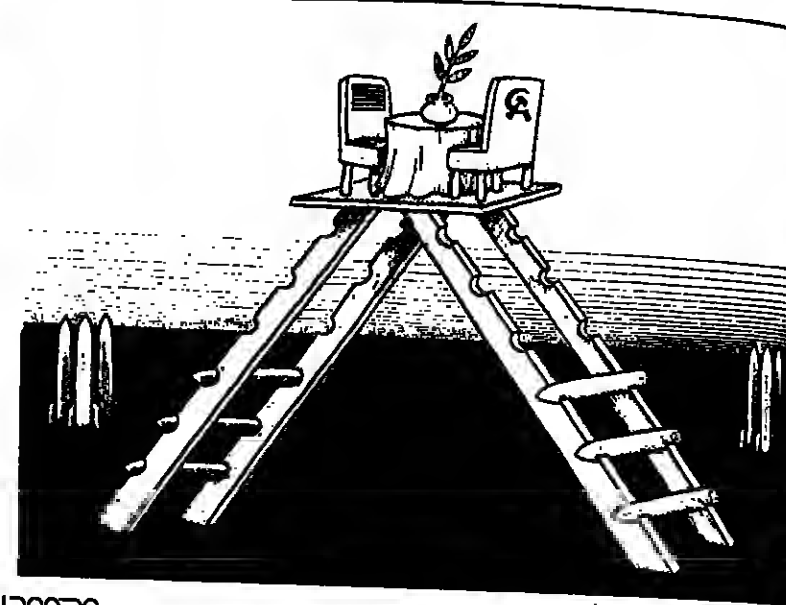
The agreement under which the Soviet Union is withdrawing its forces from Afghanistan was possible after the two superpowers reached understanding on the need to resolve the Afghan problem. Regardless of the reasons which prompted Moscow and Washington to agree to a solution, the agreement has been viewed as an extremely positive development in terms of superpower willingness to discuss regional problems and try to settle them. It has created an appropriate atmosphere under which other problems threatening world peace and security such as the Middle East crisis could also be resolved.

While Soviet troops begin their withdrawal from Afghanistan, the Middle East is growing increasingly tense as a result of mounting Israeli intransigence and US unwillingness to modify its bias towards Israel. In the meantime, the Palestinian uprising in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip is continuing unabatedly against occupation and repression. The vicious circle in the Middle East must be quickly broken before a massive explosion occurs and the current tragic situation worsens and reaches a non-return point where war and destruction become the sole option.

It is true that the Middle East conflict is much more complicated than the Afghan problem but at the same time it is much more dangerous. The United States needs to abandon its shortsighted policy in the region and start to follow an even-handed approach, not only to end four decades of suffering, but also to protect the long-term interests in the strategic Middle East area. The Soviet Union, although its support for justice in the Middle East is unquestionable, is nevertheless requested to play a more dynamic role to bring about a balanced settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict and all aspects of the Palestinian problem.

As the date of the fourth summit meeting between US President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev approaches, the two leaders need to be reminded that the Middle East is nowadays the most hazardous spot in the world and that quick action by both is imperative to contain the growing dangers emanating from Israel's adamant rejection of all peace endeavours.

US Secretary of State George Shultz will come back to the Middle East following the Moscow summit to pursue his peace initiative. It is hoped that the outcome of the summit would alter the American way of thinking about the Middle East and prompt Washington, under forceful Soviet argument, to seriously seek genuine peace in the Middle East.



'Not the Israel we love still draws US backers

By Jerry Schwartz

MORE THAN 7,500 kilometres from Jerusalem's Wailing Wall, Elaine W. Charny — buyer of Israel Bonds, three-time visitor to the Jewish state — watches with growing despair as the Holy Land erupts in unholy savagery.

This is not the Israel we've known and loved," says the 52-year-old former teacher, a resident of Jenkintown, Pennsylvania. To Mrs Charny, Israel has always been a paragon of virtue; she cringes when she sees tapes of Israeli soldiers beating or firing shots at Palestinian rioters.

"We're all hoping and praying that they can find a better way of solving this problem," she says. Still, Mrs Charny says she remains a steadfast supporter of Israel, and in that she reflects the views of many of her fellow American Jews — anguished by the violence in the occupied territories, but unwavering in their support for the 40-year-old Jewish homeland.

"Wanting to see your kids work on a kibbutz, wanting to plant trees in Israel, wanting a Jewish state — these things are not affected by political events," says Steven M. Cohen, a professor of sociology at Queen's College in New York and a leading Jewish demographer.

That support means a lot to Israel. More than US \$800 million in Israeli Bonds were sold worldwide last year; 80 per cent was sold in the United States, and two-thirds of those were sold to Jews and Jewish institutions.

The United Jewish Appeal raised \$300 million in the United States for Israeli charities last year — roughly two-thirds of the money collected worldwide. That total increases with every year. A national UJA fundraiser 24 January, in the midst of the Palestinian uprising, was a window into the US Jewish heart. Jewish support for Israel hardly waned.

Miami raised \$2.6 million, up \$1 million from last year. Philadelphia raised \$2.5 million, up \$400,000. Seattle, Rhode Island, Middlesex County, N.J. — all reported record totals.

US Jewish support means more to Israel than money. It is the core of the pro-Israel lobby that has successfully pressed Israel's case with every administration and every Congress since 1948. And with 5.7 million Jews, the United States remains the home of the world's largest Jewish community.

So when a 'Time Magazine' poll of American Jews in January found that 57 per cent opposed the use of force and beatings of Arabs, attention is paid. And when Rabbi Alexander Schindler, leader of America's reform Jews, describes the beatings as "an offence to the Jewish spirit" that "violates every principle of human decency and betrays the Zionist dream," there is an uproar.

Other prominent Jews have followed suit. Filmmaker Woody Allen, in an opinion piece in 'The New York Times,' said he was "appalled beyond measure by

the treatment of the Palestinians — mean, fellas, are you kidding? Beating of people by soldiers to make examples of them? Breaking the heads of men and women as they can't throw stones?"

And Berl Gold, executive vice-president of the American Jewish Committee, argued that, "Using Israel to evoke other times and places which was used against us."

Editor Michael Lerner's leftist magazine 'Tikkun' editorialized: "We did survive the gas chambers of Europe in order to become the oppressors of Gaza." Said Lerner: "It used to be the rule was, 'there is no room for criticism.' Now, the only issue is where you say it. Do you say it to the press, do you say it to your friends?"

US Jews do not agree on the answer to those questions. When the newspaper 'Newday' asked Jews in New York, 60 per cent said Jews in America should speak out to influence Israel — and 60 per cent said they should keep their views to themselves.

"The criticism by American Jews of Israel — I've termed it despicable," said Rabbi Avi Weiss, a member of the executive committee of Americans for Israel. Too many, he says, are willing to point fingers from the safety of their living rooms in Manhattan.

Not so, says 'Washington Post' columnist Richard Cohen. American Jews' most significant contribution at the moment, he says, "may well be crying a cry of protest at both policy and behaviour — a reprimand cum reminder that Israel is a Jewish nation, and that adjective has both historical and moral implications. Jews do not act as the Jews do not torture Jews do not oppress people alive. And Jews — wherever they are — speak out when these things are done."

These issues trouble Rabbi David Orenstein, spiritual leader of Congregation Beth El of South Orange and Pleasantwood, New Jersey. "American Jews should not be the critics of Israel because they're standing on the front line and we're at a distance," he says.

But he allows that he is concerned about the growing influence of Meir Kahane, the US-born member of the Israeli Knesset who seeks the exclusion of Israel's Arabs. Orenstein told his congregation, "It cannot be said that Israel is a Jewish state and that policy of Israel to break arms and pull people from their beds and horrida them."

He wonders whether Israel should be held to a higher standard than other nations — "Is anybody asking us to give back Texas?"

He harkens back to his childhood, calling that the Israelites once placed with the prophet Samuel that they owed to be a nation like any other. "I said Samuel. Your leadership is not that's the way it has to be," Orenstein.

World
19 MAY

Weekly

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Volume 6 Number 39

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Amman 19 - 25 May 1988

British week in Amman





Who is Lord Mayor of London?

THE LORD Mayor of London, who is visiting Jordan during British Week, is the Chief Magistrate of the City. In the City of London the Lord Mayor has precedence immediately after the Sovereign. By ancient custom his permission is sought for the passage of troops through the City. He is also Admiral of the Port of London.

During the year of office, a Lord Mayor is required to host and attend many functions and most days the programme will include a formal lunch and dinner. He is regularly called on to receive and entertain heads of state when visiting Britain, on behalf of both the Government and the British people. In addition to this, the Lord Mayor travels widely at home and, at the behest of Government, overseas as well.

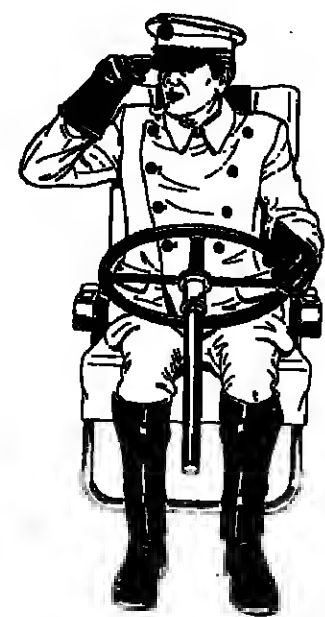
The annual election of Lord Mayor takes place in Guildhall on Michaelmas Day, the 29 September.

Much of the pageantry of the

City of London is connected with the election and admission of the Lord Mayor and this includes the Lord Mayor's Show, King John's Charter of 1215 which gave the citizens the right to elect their own Mayor, required that the person chosen by them should be presented to the King or his Justices in the Strand and not at Westminster.

This is a role for which the Lord Mayors of London are uniquely suited, as they do not hold office through any political affiliation and are elected on non-party political lines. This is true for all members of the Court of Aldermen and Court of Common Council and herein lies the reason for the stability and continuity that has been enjoyed by the City of London for over 800 years.

It is perhaps this factor, more than any other, which has enabled the City of London to develop into one of the principal trading centres of the world.



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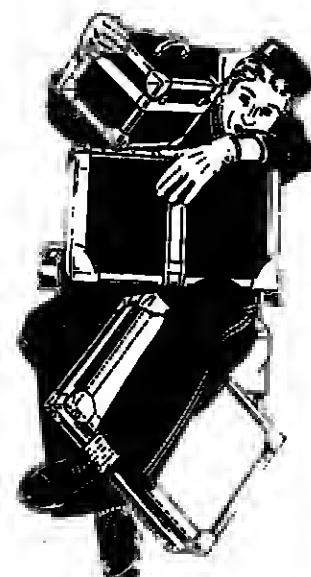
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Blackpool 'The greatest free show on earth'

ON THE north west coast Blackpool is by far the biggest and most popular resort in Britain with an extraordinary range of top attractions along its seven-mile front.

Most famous landmark is Blackpool Tower, the centrepiece of the resort, closely modelled on the Eiffel Tower in Paris, but with a huge entertainment complex — including a huge ballroom, cinema, and fancy dress club — at its base. Close by is the gigantic winter gardens complex, an architectural extravaganza of theatres and conference halls covering over four acres and including the empress ballroom, Mrs Thatcher's favourite conference centre.

Blackpool is a town which deals in expertise, and its resort's 40 acres of pleasure beach amusement park is one of Britain's top tourist attractions with six and a half million visitors a year. And a stone's throw away is the Sandcastle, a huge indoor seaside complex which guarantees tropical conditions even on rainy days — an important consideration for British holidaymakers. The town boasts a host of theatres, night clubs and discos — the best anywhere outside London — which have kept Blackpool one of the 'in' places for young people.

But Blackpool is best known for its illuminations, a night display of decorative light tables no less than 500 feet long bringing a non-stop carnival atmosphere to the resort in September and October every year. No other place in the world provides a spectacle on this scale. Over eight million visitors came last year to enjoy the lights. And the success of the illuminations is now so great that for the first time in 1986 the lights will shine on an extra week — until 6 November — to allow even more people to see what is rightly called 'the greatest free show on earth'.

19 MAY 1986



Cars that meet the demand for distinction

By Geoffrey Hancock

HAND-BUILT luxury cars and other prestige models made in Britain face growing demand worldwide as ever more motoring enthusiasts seek a mark of distinction.

Top of the range, as always are cars from Rolls-Royce. Throughout the world the name is synonymous with the best. Sales of Rolls-Royce and Bentley models in the January to September period of 1987 at 2009 cars, compared with 1860 in the same period of 1986. The latest figure included growth of nearly nine per cent in the Pacific area.

However such cars will never be commonplace for obvious cost reasons. Prices start at £60,000 in Britain for the Bentley Eight and at £73,000 for the Rolls-Royce Silver Spirit. The Corniche convertible is £105,000. Even more of a rarity are cars from Aston Martin, since they are hand-built at the rate of five a week with each taking 18 weeks to complete. Prices of these start at £70,000. On a small brass plate fixed under the bonnet is engraved the name of the craftsman who assembled, tuned and sealed the 6340 cc V8 engine. Perhaps the ultimate personal touch!

On the other hand, Jaguar makes such a strong appeal in the luxury car market that the record 22,184 cars sold worldwide in the first six months of 1987 led to a healthy demand. Sales at the end of the year are expected to total 47,000, including 500 of the popular XJ6 range for Japan, a 100 per cent increase over the previous year. Models with the 3.8 litre engine start at £20,000 in Britain.

Stylish body

In the same price class is the Excel SE from Lotus. Add a few thousand pounds more and there is the Excel SA, a sporty automatic transmission newcomer which is not the contradiction in terms that critics of the two pedal motoring may suppose. The splendid gear goes excellently with the lively 2.2 litre, four cylinder engine.

While production of the current front engine, rear-wheel drive Kallista sports car from the Panther Car Company continues, the mid-engine, four-wheel drive S2 has been scheduled for production early in 1988. It has a stylish body reflecting the latest in composite material technology and will be powered by a 152 kW turbo charged and intercooled Ford Sierra Cosworth engine, driving all four wheels.

With an estimated price of £28,000, there will be only two options — electrically controlled front seats and an ash-tray and cigarette lighter unit. TVR Engineering Ltd has been making exclusive sports cars for 40 years, and is now busy meeting orders for models ranging from the budget S model, all the way up to the top-of-the-line 420 SEAC convert-

ible at £31,000.

Not that distinctive motoring has to be highly priced, as the success of the Mini from Austin Rover proves. Nearly five million of the Mini "fun" cars have been made since it was launched in 1959 as a purely functional, rather sparsely equipped runabout vehicle with sliding windows instead of the winding type.

Over the years, the Mini's character has changed, and it is now a well equipped small car with a luxury touch here and there, according to the particular model. The upmarket Mini is Austin Rover's best selling model in Japan, where it gets special treatment from keen owners. Many of them repaint the body in even more striking colours, and there is the craze for putting the spare wheel on the roof and fitting decorative spotlights in true Monte Carlo Rally tradition!

Historic name

This is an example of how cars can reflect the personality of their owners. There is no good reason why motoring should be a dull business. The floor to be different can be enjoyed without harming anyone, and in the case of the Mini, which comes in the £4000 to £5000 bracket, it can be done at moderate cost. Upmarket in style and downmarket in price.

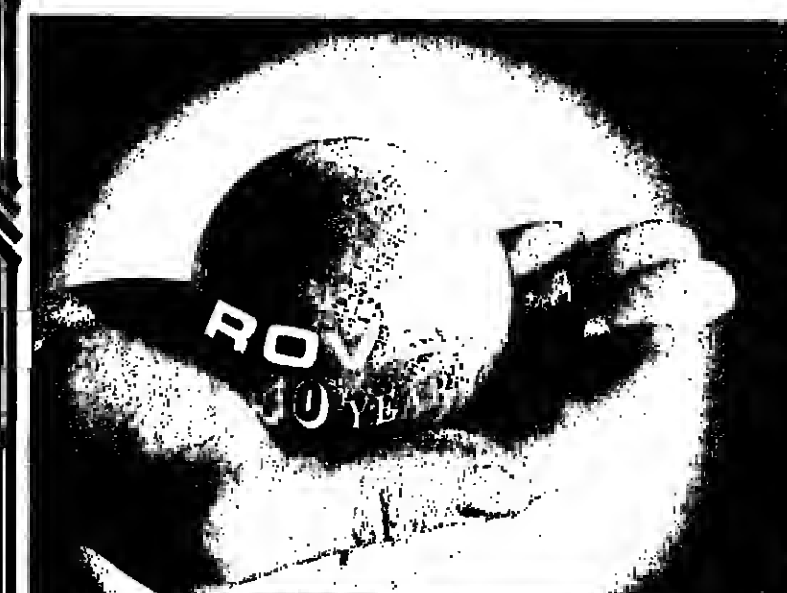
Still with the Austin Rover range, the MG Metro, MG Maestro and MG Montego models keep the historic name of MG alive with updated fuel injection and turbo charged engines among the options. As Austin Rover keeps the name MG it cannot be used for the Hulton replica sports car (formerly called Naylor) but the octagonal name badge around is used. The Hulton TF 1700 is described as a classic reborn.

Hand-built by craftsmen using traditional materials but modern running gear, it is a faithful replica of the MG TF last made in 1955. Only one or two Hulton TF 1700s a week are being made these days but when a new, more powerful model, using a two litre, fuel injected engine, is introduced this year, production will increase to four units a week.

As well as buying a majority shareholding in Aston Martin, Ford has extended its British interests into A.C. Cars. Production of the AC Ace sports car would have begun this year, using Ford components including a 2.9 litre, fuel injected V8 engine. Concerning the acquisition of both Aston Martin and A.C. Cars, Walter Hayes, the British-born vice-chairman of Ford of Europe says: "We believe we can reinforce their resources and sustain their integrity, for we have no doubt of their essential quality and stature. Nor have we any doubt that Britain is a good competitive country in which to design, develop and make things."

General Motors has taken a controlling interest in Lotus with similar intentions.

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RANGE ROVER



One Ten

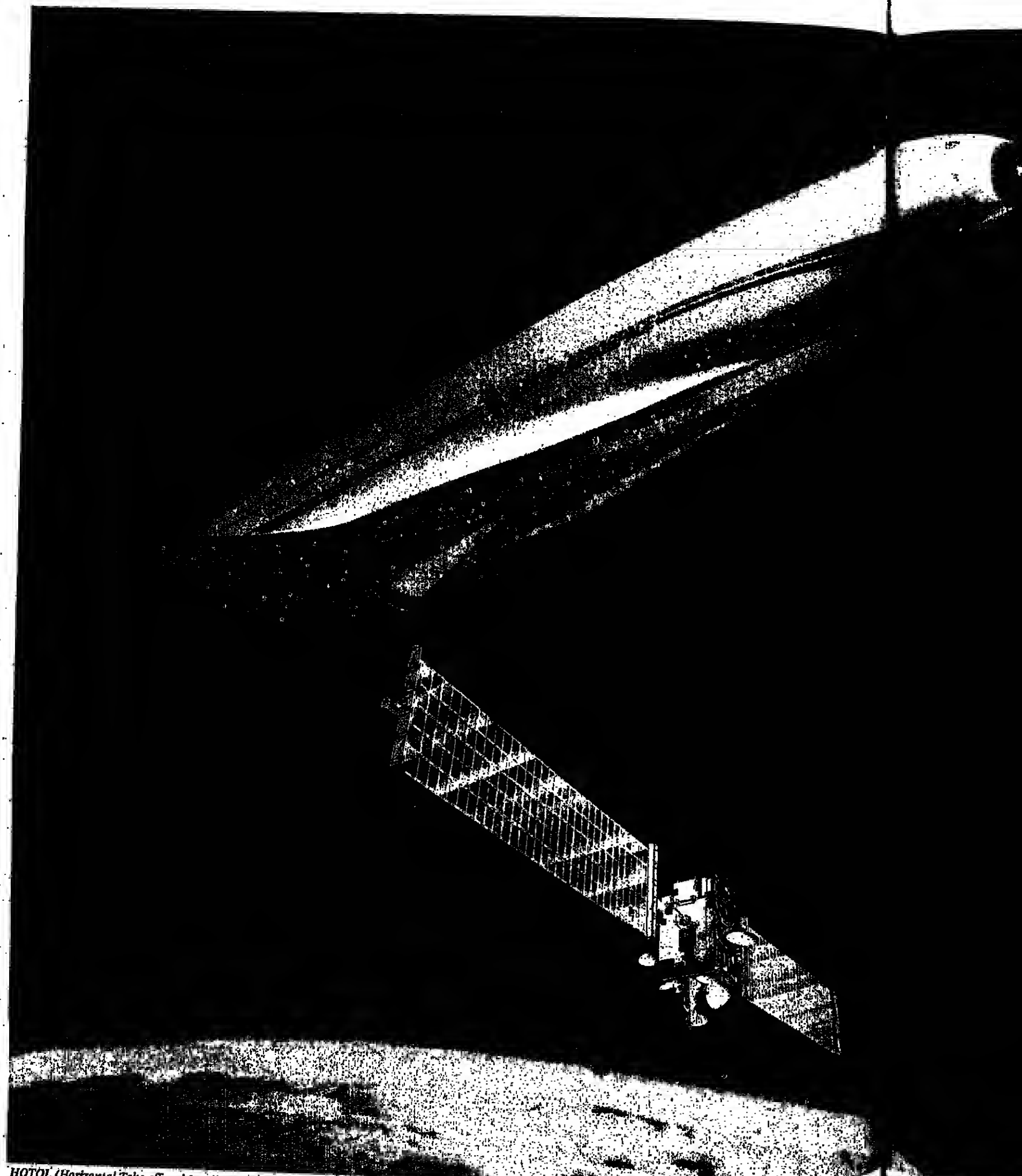
LAND - ROVER

Ninety



ROVER

جانب: ١٥٥٠، ١٦٥٠، ١٧٥٠، ١٨٥٠، ١٩٥٠، ٢٠٥٠، ٢١٥٠، ٢٢٥٠، ٢٣٥٠، ٢٤٥٠، ٢٥٥٠، ٢٦٥٠، ٢٧٥٠، ٢٨٥٠، ٢٩٥٠، ٣٠٥٠، ٣١٥٠، ٣٢٥٠، ٣٣٥٠، ٣٤٥٠، ٣٥٥٠، ٣٦٥٠، ٣٧٥٠، ٣٨٥٠، ٣٩٥٠، ٤٠٥٠، ٤١٥٠، ٤٢٥٠، ٤٣٥٠، ٤٤٥٠، ٤٥٥٠، ٤٦٥٠، ٤٧٥٠، ٤٨٥٠، ٤٩٥٠، ٥٠٥٠، ٥١٥٠، ٥٢٥٠، ٥٣٥٠، ٥٤٥٠، ٥٥٥٠، ٥٦٥٠، ٥٧٥٠، ٥٨٥٠، ٥٩٥٠، ٦٠٥٠، ٦١٥٠، ٦٢٥٠، ٦٣٥٠، ٦٤٥٠، ٦٥٥٠، ٦٦٥٠، ٦٧٥٠، ٦٨٥٠، ٦٩٥٠، ٧٠٥٠، ٧١٥٠، ٧٢٥٠، ٧٣٥٠، ٧٤٥٠، ٧٥٥٠، ٧٦٥٠، ٧٧٥٠، ٧٨٥٠، ٧٩٥٠، ٨٠٥٠، ٨١٥٠، ٨٢٥٠، ٨٣٥٠، ٨٤٥٠، ٨٥٥٠، ٨٦٥٠، ٨٧٥٠، ٨٨٥٠، ٨٩٥٠، ٩٠٥٠، ٩١٥٠، ٩٢٥٠، ٩٣٥٠، ٩٤٥٠، ٩٥٥٠، ٩٦٥٠، ٩٧٥٠، ٩٨٥٠، ٩٩٥٠، ١٠٠٥٠، ١٠١٥٠، ١٠٢٥٠، ١٠٣٥٠، ١٠٤٥٠، ١٠٥٥٠، ١٠٦٥٠، ١٠٧٥٠، ١٠٨٥٠، ١٠٩٥٠، ١١٠٥٠، ١١١٥٠، ١١٢٥٠، ١١٣٥٠، ١١٤٥٠، ١١٥٥٠، ١١٦٥٠، ١١٧٥٠، ١١٨٥٠، ١١٩٥٠، ١٢٠٥٠، ١٢١٥٠، ١٢٢٥٠، ١٢٣٥٠، ١٢٤٥٠، ١٢٥٥٠، ١٢٦٥٠، ١٢٧٥٠، ١٢٨٥٠، ١٢٩٥٠، ١٣٠٥٠، ١٣١٥٠، ١٣٢٥٠، ١٣٣٥٠، ١٣٤٥٠، ١٣٥٥٠، ١٣٦٥٠، ١٣٧٥٠، ١٣٨٥٠، ١٣٩٥٠، ١٤٠٥٠، ١٤١٥٠، ١٤٢٥٠، ١٤٣٥٠، ١٤٤٥٠، ١٤٥٥٠، ١٤٦٥٠، ١٤٧٥٠، ١٤٨٥٠، ١٤٩٥٠، ١٥٠٥٠، ١٥١٥٠، ١٥٢٥٠، ١٥٣٥٠، ١٥٤٥٠، ١٥٥٥٠، ١٥٦٥٠، ١٥٧٥٠، ١٥٨٥٠، ١٥٩٥٠، ١٦٠٥٠، ١٦١٥٠، ١٦٢٥٠، ١٦٣٥٠، ١٦٤٥٠، ١٦٥٥٠، ١٦٦٥٠، ١٦٧٥٠، ١٦٨٥٠، ١٦٩٥٠، ١٧٠٥٠، ١٧١٥٠، ١٧٢٥٠، ١٧٣٥٠، ١٧٤٥٠، ١٧٥٥٠، ١٧٦٥٠، ١٧٧٥٠، ١٧٨٥٠، ١٧٩٥٠، ١٨٠٥٠، ١٨١٥٠، ١٨٢٥٠، ١٨٣٥٠، ١٨٤٥٠، ١٨٥٥٠، ١٨٦٥٠، ١٨٧٥٠، ١٨٨٥٠، ١٨٩٥٠، ١٩٠٥٠، ١٩١٥٠، ١٩٢٥٠، ١٩٣٥٠، ١٩٤٥٠، ١٩٥٥٠، ١٩٦٥٠، ١٩٧٥٠، ١٩٨٥٠، ١٩٩٥٠، ٢٠٠٥٠، ٢٠١٥٠، ٢٠٢٥٠، ٢٠٣٥٠، ٢٠٤٥٠، ٢٠٥٥٠، ٢٠٦٥٠، ٢٠٧٥٠، ٢٠٨٥٠، ٢٠٩٥٠، ٢١٠٥٠، ٢١١٥٠، ٢١٢٥٠، ٢١٣٥٠، ٢١٤٥٠، ٢١٥٥٠، ٢١٦٥٠، ٢١٧٥٠، ٢١٨٥٠، ٢١٩٥٠، ٢٢٠٥٠، ٢٢١٥٠، ٢٢٢٥٠، ٢٢٣٥٠، ٢٢٤٥٠، ٢٢٥٥٠، ٢٢٦٥٠، ٢٢٧٥٠، ٢٢٨٥٠، ٢٢٩٥٠، ٢٣٠٥٠، ٢٣١٥٠، ٢٣٢٥٠، ٢٣٣٥٠، ٢٣٤٥٠، ٢٣٥٥٠، ٢٣٦٥٠، ٢٣٧٥٠، ٢٣٨٥٠، ٢٣٩٥٠، ٢٤٠٥٠، ٢٤١٥٠، ٢٤٢٥٠، ٢٤٣٥٠، ٢٤٤٥٠، ٢٤٥٥٠، ٢٤٦٥٠، ٢٤٧٥٠، ٢٤٨٥٠، ٢٤٩٥٠، ٢٥٠٥٠، ٢٥١٥٠، ٢٥٢٥٠، ٢٥٣٥٠، ٢٥٤٥٠، ٢٥٥٥٠، ٢٥٦٥٠، ٢٥٧٥٠، ٢٥٨٥٠، ٢٥٩٥٠، ٢٦٠٥٠، ٢٦١٥٠، ٢٦٢٥٠، ٢٦٣٥٠، ٢٦٤٥٠، ٢٦٥٥٠، ٢٦٦٥٠، ٢٦٧٥٠، ٢٦٨٥٠، ٢٦٩٥٠، ٢٧٠٥٠، ٢٧١٥٠، ٢٧٢٥٠، ٢٧٣٥٠، ٢٧٤٥٠، ٢٧٥٥٠، ٢٧٦٥٠، ٢٧٧٥٠، ٢٧٨٥٠، ٢٧٩٥٠، ٢٨٠٥٠، ٢٨١٥٠، ٢٨٢٥٠، ٢٨٣٥٠، ٢٨٤٥٠، ٢٨٥٥٠، ٢٨٦٥٠، ٢٨٧٥٠، ٢٨٨٥٠، ٢٨٩٥٠، ٢٩٠٥٠، ٢٩١٥٠، ٢٩٢٥٠، ٢٩٣٥٠، ٢٩٤٥٠، ٢٩٥٥٠، ٢٩٦٥٠، ٢٩٧٥٠، ٢٩٨٥٠، ٢٩٩٥٠، ٣٠٠٥٠، ٣٠١٥٠، ٣٠٢٥٠، ٣٠٣٥٠، ٣٠٤٥٠، ٣٠٥٥٠، ٣٠٦٥٠، ٣٠٧٥٠، ٣٠٨٥٠، ٣٠٩٥٠، ٣١٠٥٠، ٣١١٥٠، ٣١٢٥٠، ٣١٣٥٠، ٣١٤٥٠، ٣١٥٥٠، ٣١٦٥٠، ٣١٧٥٠، ٣١٨٥٠، ٣١٩٥٠، ٣٢٠٥٠، ٣٢١٥٠، ٣٢٢٥٠، ٣٢٣٥٠، ٣٢٤٥٠، ٣٢٥٥٠، ٣٢٦٥٠، ٣٢٧٥٠، ٣٢٨٥٠، ٣٢٩٥٠، ٣٣٠٥٠، ٣٣١٥٠، ٣٣٢٥٠، ٣٣٣٥٠، ٣٣٤٥٠، ٣٣٥٥٠، ٣٣٦٥٠، ٣٣٧٥٠، ٣٣٨٥٠، ٣٣٩٥٠، ٣٤٠٥٠، ٣٤١٥٠، ٣٤٢٥٠، ٣٤٣٥٠، ٣٤٤٥٠، ٣٤٥٥٠، ٣٤٦٥٠، ٣٤٧٥٠، ٣٤٨٥٠، ٣٤٩٥٠، ٣٥٠٥٠، ٣٥١٥٠، ٣٥٢٥٠، ٣٥٣٥٠، ٣٥٤٥٠، ٣٥٥٥٠، ٣٥٦٥٠، ٣٥٧٥٠، ٣٥٨٥٠، ٣٥٩٥٠، ٣٦٠٥٠، ٣٦١٥٠، ٣٦٢٥٠، ٣٦٣٥٠، ٣٦٤٥٠، ٣٦٥٥٠، ٣٦٦٥٠، ٣٦٧٥٠، ٣٦٨٥٠، ٣٦٩٥٠، ٣٧٠٥٠، ٣٧١٥٠، ٣٧٢٥٠، ٣٧٣٥٠، ٣٧٤٥٠، ٣٧٥٥٠، ٣٧٦٥٠، ٣٧٧٥٠، ٣٧٨٥٠، ٣٧٩٥٠، ٣٨٠٥٠، ٣٨١٥٠، ٣٨٢٥٠، ٣٨٣٥٠، ٣٨٤٥٠، ٣٨٥٥٠، ٣٨٦٥٠، ٣٨٧٥٠، ٣٨٨٥٠، ٣٨٩٥٠، ٣٩٠٥٠، ٣٩١٥٠، ٣٩٢٥٠، ٣٩٣٥٠، ٣٩٤٥٠، ٣٩٥٥٠، ٣٩٦٥٠، ٣٩٧٥٠، ٣٩٨٥٠، ٣٩٩٥٠، ٤٠٠٥٠، ٤٠١٥٠، ٤٠٢٥٠، ٤٠٣٥٠، ٤٠٤٥٠، ٤٠٥٥٠، ٤٠٦٥٠، ٤٠٧٥٠، ٤٠٨٥٠، ٤٠٩٥٠، ٤١٠٥٠، ٤١١٥٠، ٤١٢٥٠، ٤١٣٥٠، ٤١٤٥٠، ٤١٥٥٠، ٤١٦٥٠، ٤١٧٥٠، ٤١٨٥٠، ٤١٩٥٠، ٤٢٠٥٠، ٤٢١٥٠، ٤٢٢٥٠، ٤٢٣٥٠، ٤٢٤٥٠، ٤٢٥٥٠، ٤٢٦٥٠، ٤٢٧٥٠، ٤٢٨٥٠، ٤٢٩٥٠، ٤٣٠٥٠، ٤٣١٥٠، ٤٣٢٥٠، ٤٣٣٥٠، ٤٣٤٥٠، ٤٣٥٥٠، ٤٣٦٥٠، ٤٣٧٥٠، ٤٣٨٥٠، ٤٣٩٥٠، ٤٤٠٥٠، ٤٤١٥٠، ٤٤٢٥٠، ٤٤٣٥٠، ٤٤٤٥٠، ٤٤٥٥٠، ٤٤٦٥٠، ٤٤٧٥٠، ٤٤٨٥٠، ٤٤٩٥٠، ٤٥٠٥٠، ٤٥١٥٠، ٤٥٢٥٠، ٤٥٣٥٠، ٤٥٤٥٠، ٤٥٥٥٠، ٤٥٦٥٠، ٤٥٧٥٠، ٤٥٨٥٠، ٤٥٩٥٠، ٤٦٠٥٠، ٤٦١٥٠، ٤٦٢٥٠، ٤٦٣٥٠، ٤٦٤٥٠، ٤٦٥٥٠، ٤٦٦٥٠، ٤٦٧٥٠، ٤٦٨٥٠، ٤٦٩٥٠، ٤٧٠٥٠، ٤٧١٥٠، ٤٧٢٥٠، ٤٧٣٥٠، ٤٧٤٥٠، ٤٧٥٥٠، ٤٧٦٥٠، ٤٧٧٥٠، ٤٧٨٥٠، ٤٧٩٥٠، ٤٨٠٥٠، ٤٨١٥٠، ٤٨٢٥٠، ٤٨٣٥٠، ٤٨٤٥٠، ٤٨٥٥٠، ٤٨٦٥٠، ٤٨٧٥٠، ٤٨٨٥٠، ٤٨٩٥٠، ٤٩٠٥٠، ٤٩١٥٠، ٤٩٢٥٠، ٤٩٣٥٠، ٤٩٤٥٠، ٤٩٥٥٠، ٤٩٦٥٠، ٤٩٧٥٠، ٤٩٨٥٠، ٤٩٩٥٠، ٥٠٠٥٠، ٥٠١٥٠، ٥٠٢٥٠، ٥٠٣٥٠، ٥٠٤٥٠، ٥٠٥٥٠، ٥٠٦٥٠، ٥٠٧٥٠، ٥٠٨٥٠، ٥٠٩٥٠، ٥١٠٥٠، ٥١١٥٠، ٥١٢٥٠، ٥١٣٥٠، ٥١٤٥٠، ٥١٥٥٠، ٥١٦٥٠، ٥١٧٥٠، ٥١٨٥٠، ٥١٩٥٠، ٥٢٠٥٠، ٥٢١٥٠، ٥٢٢٥٠، ٥٢٣٥٠، ٥٢٤٥٠، ٥٢٥٥٠، ٥٢٦٥٠، ٥٢٧٥٠، ٥٢٨٥٠، ٥٢٩٥٠، ٥٣٠٥٠، ٥٣١٥٠، ٥٣٢٥٠، ٥٣٣٥٠، ٥٣٤٥٠، ٥٣٥٥٠، ٥٣٦٥٠، ٥٣٧٥٠، ٥٣٨٥٠، ٥٣٩٥٠، ٥٤٠٥٠، ٥٤١٥٠، ٥٤٢٥٠، ٥٤٣٥٠، ٥٤٤٥٠، ٥٤٥٥٠، ٥٤٦٥٠، ٥٤٧٥٠، ٥٤٨٥٠، ٥٤٩٥٠، ٥٥٠٥٠، ٥٥١٥٠، ٥٥٢٥٠، ٥٥٣٥٠، ٥٥٤٥٠، ٥٥٥٥٠، ٥٥٦٥٠، ٥٥٧٥٠، ٥٥٨٥٠، ٥٥٩٥٠، ٥٦٠٥٠، ٥٦١٥٠، ٥٦٢٥٠، ٥٦٣٥٠، ٥٦٤٥٠، ٥٦٥٥٠، ٥٦٦٥٠، ٥٦٧٥٠، ٥٦٨٥٠، ٥٦٩٥٠، ٥٧٠٥٠، ٥٧١٥٠، ٥٧٢٥٠، ٥٧٣٥٠، ٥٧٤٥٠، ٥٧٥٥٠، ٥٧٦٥٠، ٥٧٧٥٠، ٥٧٨٥٠، ٥٧٩٥٠، ٥٨٠٥٠، ٥٨١٥٠، ٥٨٢٥٠، ٥٨٣٥٠، ٥٨٤٥٠، ٥٨٥٥٠، ٥٨٦٥٠، ٥٨٧٥٠، ٥٨٨٥٠، ٥٨٩٥٠، ٥٩٠٥٠، ٥٩١٥٠، ٥٩٢٥٠، ٥٩٣٥٠، ٥٩٤٥٠، ٥٩٥٥٠، ٥٩٦٥٠، ٥٩٧٥٠، ٥٩٨٥٠، ٥٩٩٥٠، ٦٠٠٥٠، ٦٠١٥٠، ٦٠٢٥٠، ٦٠٣٥٠، ٦٠٤٥٠، ٦٠٥٥٠، ٦٠٦٥٠، ٦٠٧٥٠، ٦٠٨٥٠، ٦٠٩٥٠، ٦١٠٥٠، ٦١١٥٠، ٦١٢٥٠، ٦١٣٥٠، ٦١٤٥٠، ٦١٥٥٠، ٦١٦٥٠، ٦١٧٥٠، ٦١٨٥٠، ٦١٩٥٠، ٦٢٠٥٠، ٦٢١٥٠، ٦٢٢٥٠، ٦٢٣٥٠، ٦٢٤٥٠، ٦٢٥٥٠، ٦٢٦٥٠، ٦٢٧٥٠، ٦٢٨٥٠، ٦٢٩٥٠، ٦٣٠٥٠، ٦٣١٥٠، ٦٣٢٥٠، ٦٣٣٥٠، ٦٣٤٥٠، ٦٣٥٥٠، ٦٣٦٥٠، ٦٣٧٥٠، ٦٣٨٥٠، ٦٣٩٥٠، ٦٤٠٥٠، ٦٤١٥٠، ٦٤٢٥٠، ٦٤٣٥٠، ٦٤٤٥٠، ٦٤٥٥٠، ٦٤٦٥٠، ٦٤٧٥٠، ٦٤٨٥٠، ٦٤٩٥٠، ٦



HOTOL (Horizontal Take-off and Landing) – a reusable single stage spaceplane that will carry payloads into low orbit from conventional runways at a fraction of today's costs. **Olympus** – a family of multi-purpose, high-power communications satellites with direct broadcast capabilities. **Olympus 1**, the first of the family, is being built by British Aerospace as prime contractor to the European Space Agency.

JUST SOME OF OUR PROJECTS...

HOTOL, a revolutionary spaceplane, and Olympus 1, the largest and most powerful civil communications satellite ever built, are being developed by British Aerospace to explore the commercial potential of space into the 21st Century.

Keeping us at the forefront of technology.

Just like Concorde supersonic airliner, Harrier the world's first and only operational vertical take-off and landing aircraft, Rapier low-level air defence system, 146 the world's quietest jetliner, and many others.

British Aerospace today designs and builds more types of aircraft, defence and space systems and has more collaborative agreements with more countries than any other company in the world.

BRITISH AEROSPACE



British Aerospace plc, 11 Strand, London.

British Council: 54 years of cultural exchange



THE BRITISH Council's contribution to British week include a film, an exhibition, and an education information service but this represents only a small part of the work done in Jordan.

The British Council was set up by Royal Charter 54 years ago, and for 40 of those years there has been a representation here in Jordan. Global developments in British Council work have been reflected in the changing nature of the work the Council, as it is effectively known, does in the country. Now, in 1988, activity spans the whole range from the traditional to the innovative.

The British Council has offices in over eighty countries, there is a strong presence in the Arab world: for example in Egypt the local British Council Representation is currently celebrating its 50th anniversary, and in East Jerusalem a Representative has recently been appointed for the first time.

sewhere in the Middle East, the British Council is active in all Arab countries where Britain has a diplomatic mission.

The broad aim of the British Council is to promote "cultural, educational and technical cooperation." It is difficult at times to separate technical and educational cooperation from one another. Particularly in Jordan much of the work which is educational is technical, as the overall aim is to make an effective contribution to transfer of technology. The British Council is involved in several major projects under this heading. These include the computers in education project, whereby computers are being installed in secondary schools and educationalists are being trained, for example as software writers or computer supervisors.

A second major project is to equip engineering laboratories at Jordan's newest university JUST. At Yarmouk University the British Council is managing a major project funded by the European Community.

Britain was identified among the EC nations as being best able to supply appropriate training and expertise. This type of work is known as Paid Educational Services. Besides these major projects, there is an expanding technical

cooperation and training programme, whereby scholarships are provided to meet specific training needs identified by the Ministry of Planning.

In broader educational terms, the British Council is involved in many areas. For many people the British Council is almost synonymous with English Language teaching, and in Jordan much activity is associated with such work. English teaching experts have worked in collaboration with Jordanians at the universities and the Ministry of Education on projects aiming to improve standards of language teaching in Jordan, such as the design of the curriculum on which the popular Petra coursebook is based. There are currently two such projects here at the universities of Yarmouk and Jordan, but next year there should be three, as part of an expanding aid programme.

There are over 60 British Council teaching centres worldwide. That in Amman is among the oldest and was established in 1959. In recent years the centre has expanded steadily. There are now eleven full-time teaching staff, all qualified and experienced native speakers. The courses offered have become more varied and there are special classes, for example, English for Medicine or English for Study purposes.

in the new Special Courses Centre, built last year. In an average week up to 800 Jordanians from all walks of life attend classes and numbers are slowly increasing so it is clear that the courses meet a genuine need.

Other work in the field of education includes the Education Information Service, established in April 1987 to give Jordanians information Service, about all aspects of study in Britain, from short intensive courses in English for beginners, through the so-called "access" courses for those who want to follow university course at undergraduate level, to first degree courses, and postgraduate degrees, both by research and taught courses.

Jordanians seem to be particularly interested in "access" courses and taught Masters courses. This information service is free. The British Council also runs a library which has subscriptions to a range of professional and general interest periodicals as well as a collection of books on many subjects such as books designed to help the independent student improve his or her English language. Recently, listening and video booths were added to bring the services offered more up to date, and

there is a children's section too. Membership is open to all.

The emphasis on education and technology does not mean that arts work is insignificant: in the past the Council has welcomed a folk group and a wide range of artists to Amman, and has been a major sponsor of the British Council exhibition on Jerusalem to Jordan, and recently there have been a number of works by the contemporary British artist David Hockney and of contemporary British illustrators. Contributions to the Jerash Festival are a regular feature. This year the British Council is bringing a theatre company to Jordan, put on two performances of Shakespeare's popular comedy, "The Taming of the Shrew".

The British Council in Jordan will continue to strive to meet the needs of Jordanians for all walks of life. In spite of 40 years of history here, and then looking back to past centuries the Council is looking forward, to find new, ever more appropriate ways of promoting co-operation between Jordan and the United Kingdom, and to look forward to seeing you and your family members involved in one or other activity sponsored by the British Council over the months and years to come.

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The British Council

Windsor Castle: Home to sovereigns



By Brian Hoey

WINDSOR CASTLE, to the west of London, is believed to be the largest inhabited castle in the world. It has been home to England's monarchs for more than 900 years since the original building — none of which remains today — was started by King William the Conqueror around the year 1070.

Just 40 km from the centre of the British capital, the castle is used on most weekends by Queen Elizabeth II and members of her family when they are not travelling and indeed most of the Queen's formative years were spent at Windsor. During the height of the bombing of London, during World War II, the then Princess Elizabeth and her sister Princess Margaret were evacuated to Windsor and lived there for the remainder of their childhood.

But as well as being a weekend retreat for the Queen and her husband, Duke of Edinburgh, the castle is also used by the entire Royal Court for the month of April and for a week in June at the time of the Royal Ascot meeting when the Queen plays hosts to a large house party. Windsor is also the romantic setting for the Royal Family's Christmas gathering when nearly 40 of the Queen's closest relations spend the holiday as her guests.

Hospitality and chivalry: In recent years, a number of official visits by foreign heads of state have been made to Windsor Castle. Guests have included President Ronald Reagan of the United States of America, who in 1983 used the occasion to join the Queen on one of her early morning rides among the 1800 hectares of the castle grounds.

In 1986 President Haastings Banda of Malawi was an honoured guest for four days, during which time the Queen gave a state banquet for him in the historic St George's Hall, originally built for King Edward III in the years 1362 to 1386. It was Edward III who founded the highest order of chivalry in England, the most noble order of the garter, at Windsor in 1348. The romantic origins of the Order are to be found in a story concerning the King and Joan, Countess of Salisbury.

Apparently they were dancing at a ball to celebrate the capture of Caesars in France, when the Countess lost her barretment the King retrieved the garter, placed it around his own leg and gently rebuked the gentleman in the company with the immortal words: "Honi soit qui met y pense" (shame be to him who thinks evil of it).

Entertainment smid the splendour: Shortly afterwards the Order was founded taking the garter as its emblem. Today there are 24 Knights. Companion of the Order of the Garter, and they assemble at Windsor in June

when new knights are invested with robes and insignia in the Garter Throne Room before processing to St George's Chapel for their annual service.

It is one of the most colourful spectacles in the Royal calendar and every year thousands of people apply for tickets to witness this unique ceremony. With its hundreds of rooms and many winding corridors, Windsor Castle is ideal for entertaining on a grand scale. In June 1985 the Queen's youngest son, Prince Edward, celebrated his 21st birthday with a party to which several hundred guests were invited, and the castle was also used for the christening of the Queen's grandson, Prince Henry, younger son of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Windsor Castle as it appears today is the result of the individual efforts of a number of monarchs, each of whom added or demolished buildings to suit his or her own particular needs and preferences. It contains work ranging from medieval times to the early 19th century, but the main responsibility for the present structural appearance was King George IV, who first moved there in 1823.

Round Tower: It was he who had taste and imagination to change the aspect and character of the castle into the splendid edifice it is today. It is of classic design and form with the Keep as the central piece. This is its strongest area, where the residents would take refuge if the rest of the fortress fell in time of attack.

At Windsor the Keep is known as the Round Tower. It is easily the most recognizable part of the castle — the Royal Standard flies from there when the Queen is in residence — and its height gives a commanding view of the surrounding countryside and the famous public school Eton nearby. Sometimes one can see into 12 counties of England from the Round Tower.

When it is in residence, the Royal Family uses the castle's private apartments. These are located on the east and south sides overlooking formal gardens and are never open to the public, unlike the state apartments which are open daily throughout the year, except when the Queen is in official residence.

The first sight of the castle interior seen by visitors is just about the only contribution to the main structure left by one of its most illustrious tenants, Queen Victoria, known as the Widow of Windsor after her husband's death in 1861. The grand Gothic staircase designed by Anthony Salvin in 1866 is the main entrance to the state apartments, dominated by a magnificent statue of George IV which points the way to the rooms for which he was responsible.

Royalty on view

The Waterloo Chamber is decorated with portraits of all the principal characters involved in the Battle of Waterloo of 1815, and a dinner is held there on 18 June in most years in memory of that decisive victory over Napoleon Bonaparte. The huge floor covering is said to be the world's largest seamless carpet, made especially for Queen Victoria.



Probably the most ornate and glittering chamber in the entire castle is the Grand Reception Room, conceived for George IV to receive his guests and designed in the French 18th century style of King Louis XV, while the King's dining room goes back to the 17th century reign of King Charles II and is a riot of colour and gilt splendour.

There the Royal Family would dine in public so that the King's subjects could look through the windows and actually see their sovereign eating and drinking. Even today at some state banquets, members of the staff of the Royal Household, with their families, are permitted to stand at one end of St George's Hall, to watch the Queen and her guests dining.

Windsor's proximity to London's Heathrow airport might make the castle an extremely noisy residence for the Queen at times but it also provides a convenient and accessible location for state visits and acts as a focal point for a number of other important activities.

Overnight visits

These include the famous Windsor Horse Show, held every year, and the polo matches that take place on Smith's

Lawn every Sunday afternoon throughout the season, often with the Prince of Wales playing for his team.

One of the traditions started by Queen Victoria and continued by Queen Elizabeth II is that of inviting guests to "dine and sleep". It began in the days when the journey from Windsor to London took much longer than it does today and so guests were invited to stay the night.

The practice continues. Guests arrive in the late afternoon, they are greeted by the Queen, and after dinner are shown some of the priceless treasures of the castle. They then sleep in one of the several suites available in the private apartments and leave after breakfast the following morning. Tradition has it that the Queen does not join her guests

for breakfast.

Dolle House: Windsor Castle is home to many people. There are a number of grace and favour houses and apartments within its boundaries and there is always something to see. Queen Mary's Dolls House, regarded as the world's most complete and magnificent of its kind and created for the Queen's grandmother, Queen Mary, wife of King George V, is open to visitors. So too is the Royal Mews Exhibition, where carriages and other items of equestrian interest, together with gifts to the Queen during her Silver Jubilee Year, 1977, and from foreign tours, are on display.

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BELL'S SCOTCH WHISKY

The fascination of the jewels in the tower



By John Newnham

EVERY YEAR, over two million people visit the Tower of London, that romantic complex of buildings dating back to the 11th century and housing the Crown Jewels and a magnificent collection of historic gold plate.

The men with the collection in his keeping is Major General Pat MacLennan, whose title as Resident Governor of the Tower of London and Keeper of the Jewel House. These were once two separate offices but now the duties are performed by the same person — usually a distinguished soldier. He has his residence within the precincts of the Tower, in a beautiful early 18th century house overlooking the River Thames on one side and the historic Tower Green on the other.

The Crown Jewels, the property of the State, and not the monarch's personal possessions, are under the jurisdiction of the Lord Chamberlain, who is responsible to the Sovereign for them. For some years now they have been housed in a specially constructed stronghold, formerly a barracks in bygone days when troops were stationed within the Tower.

The Lower Chamber of the Jewel House, in which the regalia and some of the valuable pieces of plate are displayed, is entirely underground, extending beneath Tower Green. The

Jewel House as a whole can accommodate up to 600 visitors at a time, and is air-conditioned. The vaults, stark and simple so as not to detract from the treasures they house, also have that mysterious dungeon-like quality that visitors tend to associate with the Tower.

Sovereign's coronation

The main Jewel Chamber has massive electrically operated steel doors and there are three custodians and 15 wardens — who wear a livery of tall coat and top hat — on duty during the hours when the public is admitted.

The Crown Jewels are arranged in three main groups, each in a separate case. The largest contains all the jewels and insignia used at a Sovereign's coronation, while the others have the crowns and regalia of the Queen Consort, and places made especially for certain Sovereigns. An example of the latter is the little crown made for Queen Victoria in 1870, when, having reached middle age, she probably found the weight of other crowns too much for her.

The most similar is certainly the Imperial State Crown, worn by the Sovereign on State occasions such as the ceremonial opening of Parliament and the one Queen Elizabeth II has most often been pictured wearing. The much older Saint Edward's Crown, actually used in the coronation ceremony in 1953, is so heavy that it is allowed to rest on the monarch's head for only a few moments before being replaced by this lighter Imperial State Crown.

Set with some 3000 precious stones, mainly diamonds and pearls, the Imperial State Crown incorporates priceless gems of great historic interest, such as the huge uncut ruby originally set in the helmet-crown worn by King Henry V at the battle of Agincourt, France, in 1415. There is also



the Stuart sapphire, taken with him by King James II when he fled the country in 1689 and repurchased after the death of his grandson, Henry Stuart, cardinal of York, many years later.

Stars of Africa

But probably the oldest Crown Jewel of all is a sapphire said to have come from a ring buried with the Saint-King Edward the Confessor, who died more than 920 years ago. This was removed from his tomb in Westminster Abbey as a holy relic in the 12th century.

The regalia of the Sovereign of England, the Orb, the Sceptre, the "ring to kingship" and the Jewelled Sword of State, which blaze like fire in the subdued light of the Jewel

House, are all of relatively recent date — 17th century and later. This is because Oliver Cromwell, ruler of Britain during the Commonwealth or short-lived republican period of the mid-17th century, ordered the destruction of all crowns and other royal ornaments in 1649, and new ones had to be made when the monarchy was restored and King Charles II crowned in 1661.

The beautiful gold Ampullae and spoon, however, with which every English sovereign for hundreds of years has been anointed, are much older and somehow survived destruction. The spoon is thought to date from the 12th century. The Sceptre, surmounted by a cross, was enriched earlier this century with a great 530-carat diamond, one of the four Stars of Africa cut from the Cullinan Diamond presented to King Edward VII, the present Queen's great-grandfather, in 1907.

The coronation rite of the English sovereigns is fascinating and signs of its splendour are seen among the Crown Jewels. There are, for example, the gold spurs that touch the Sovereign's heels and the State Sword, heavy with jewels, which is offered, with the spurs, on the altar of Westminster Abbey.

Armille — heavy golden bracelets — are also part of the regalia and among these are those specially fitted for a woman and presented to the present Queen by the Commonwealth.

Good fortune

There is one interesting crown made in 1811 for King George IV to wear in India. By statute the Crowns of England may not leave its shores, so this one, containing 5000 diamonds, was worn only on the one occasion. It is unlikely to be used again.

Among the smaller crowns are those made for various Queen Consorts, the oldest being the one worn by Mary of Modena, second wife of James II, for her coronation in 1685. The crown made for the present Queen Elizabeth II, the Queen Mother, at her coronation ceremony in 1937 contains



the famous Koh-i-noor diamond, set in a cross at the front. This stone has the reputation of bringing it luck to any man who wears it, but good fortune to a woman. It has, in fact, been worn by three Queens, including Queen Victoria.

The Jewel House contains, of course, many precious and historic objects as well as the Crown Jewels. There are a number of Royal Medals, the best known of which normally lies in the House of Commons, only being returned to the Tower when Parliament is dissolved.

Among the gold plate is the great alme dish used at the ceremony of the Royal Maundy, when the Sovereign by ancient tradition distributes money to the poor. This, and much of the silver-gilt plate to be seen, was made at the time of the restoration of Charles II.

19 MAY 1988

Buckingham Palace: The Queen's London Home

By Sue Douglas

EVERY YEAR many thousands of tourists sampling the sights of London stand with their



Glasgow Garden Festival '88

By Gordon Irving

"DEAR OLD Glasgow Town," Scotland's largest city, has been preparing to welcome many from overseas, to its 1988 Garden Festival beside the River Clyde (28 April to 26 September). It promises to be the biggest and most colourful happening of the British year, with events and entertainments (and, of course, flowers) galore on a 120-acre site on the south bank of the river that cradled so many ocean-going liners earlier this century. Local enthusiasm is high, there will be a huge cultural programme throughout the city, and Glasgow hopes to surpass the previous garden festivals in Liverpool (1984) and Stoke-on-Trent (1986).

Landscape and scenery are a key festival theme, as befits a part of Scotland well endowed with nearby areas of both beauty and history. Within an hour, visitors can travel north to the "bonnie banks" of beautiful Loch Lomond; south-west into Burns Country; or to the edge of the majestic West Highlands.

The festival will contain some 100 gardens with a variety of themes, sponsored by organizations and companies large and small, and with representative gardens from many lands. "It will be the most important and biggest festival in Scotland since the Glasgow Empire Exhibition exactly 50 years ago," said a spokesperson.

The live continentia would feature in the Royal Horticultural Society's garden; and rare orchids from Papua New Guinea will have a special area with a "tropical" atmosphere. The National Trust for Scotland's exhibit would tell the story of Scotland's intrepid 19th century plant-hunters; specialist gardens from China have constructed a garden and pavilion in the style of the Ming Dynasty; and the nearby Church Garden, a combined effort by local churches, would be an oasis of spiritual respite amid the fun.

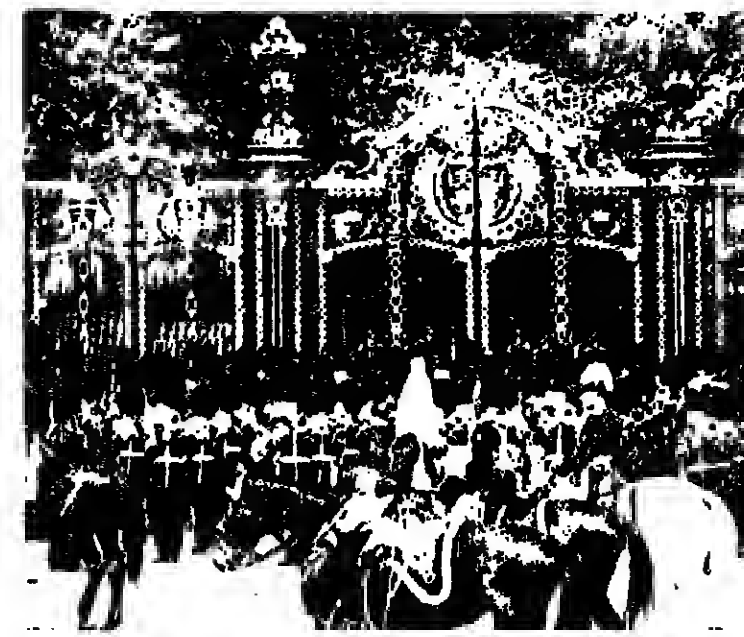
A lure for younger visitors would be the "Magic Forest," taking children on a journey back into a primeval forest, once the home of bears, wol-

faces pressed up against the tall railings around Buckingham Palace scanning the dozens of windows in the hope of catching a fleeting glimpse of Queen Elizabeth II, her husband Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, their children and grandchildren, or even one of the famous Royal corgis.

Just as many must have wondered what kind of life goes on inside the walls of the grand building and how the Queen and her family manage to call such an awe-inspiring establishment home. But home it is, and has been for the Queen since she was a young girl.

Interest in decor

Large areas of the palace are given over to the State rooms where the Queen holds official receptions, banquets, investitures and other ceremonies. These rooms are not used for general living purposes, although the Queen quite naturally takes more than a passing interest in the decor. Carpet and upholstery samples are passed to her for approval and she is consulted when a change of decoration is planned. However, the traditional gold and white or pastel paintwork of the main State rooms is usually refreshed rather than actually changed.



A good many rooms at the palace are taken up as offices for the Queen's and Prince Philip's households, and the offices of the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Anne are also at the palace. While the splendid ceremony of the Changing of the Guard takes place in the palace forecourt watched by hundreds of delighted tourists, life behind the quiet windows of the palace proceeds undis-

turbed by the clamour outside. Some 200 domestic staff keep the palace running smoothly. There are the chefs and kitchen staff, the cleaning staff, the footmen, and the window cleaners who have a full-time job polishing the glass. All the palace staff who are single live in, and their quarters take up an appreciable amount of room. None of the staff who are married live at the palace.



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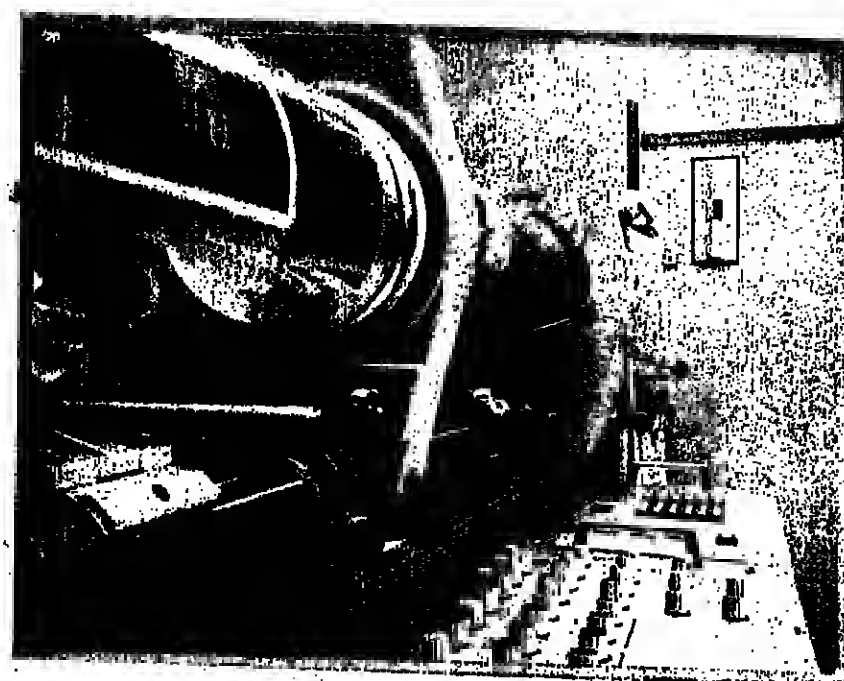
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Setting goals of Arab integration

By Marco Brunelli
Special to The Star

ROME — A major new study of the Arab world has addressed serious contemporary issues, often misrepresented in the media, such as the foundations of the modern Arab state, Arab nationalism and indeed the question: Who is an Arab? The most common image of the Arab states in the media and in most of the literature is... one of weak states precariously ruling over highly segmented societies," says the introduction to the study, carried out by the Instituto Affari Internazionali of Rome.

"The emphasis," it adds, "is laid on the multiple lines of division honeycombing Arab politics along ethnic, religious and linguistic grounds. The 'mosaic' framework is easily accepted and often aggravated by those political forces that have among their objectives that of showing the Arab governments as 'unreliable' or 'cheky'."

"Lebanon is viewed as the forerunner of the inevitable disaggregation of all Arab states," says the study, which has been published by Croom Helm of London and New York as part of a four-volume series on Nation, State and Integration in the Arab World.

Giacomo Luceno, director of the Rome-based Institute, who edited the study with Ghassan Selema of the American University of Beirut, said Arab integration is seen in its two interrelated aspects — domestic efforts with each Arab state and relations among the Arab states in connection with the broader concept of an Arab nation.

The project took more than three years to complete and was financed by the Ford Foundation, the International Development Research Centre of Canada and the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Rome Institute was helped in its research by the Pentecost School of Political Science in Athens, Greece.

The study, referring to the media's treatment of the Arab world, says, "The demise of pan-Arabism is recorded time and again, as if some found pleasure in constantly writing its obituary. Yet somehow the idea and cell of the Arab nation

refuses to die." It stresses that "the reality of Arab politics is there for everybody to see, and it is a different reality from the politics of each individual Arab country. While obituaries are being written, new, intense forms of Arab interaction are emerging."

The study's provocative ideas on the Arab world have already received wide praise from the academic community, but they concern the common man as well. Arab integration, it implies, remains a tricky issue which is often misunderstood — and often a source of trouble. "Very frequently policies that are adopted with a view to promoting integration at one level are opposed as jeopardizing integration at other levels."

Lebanon again emerges as the foremost example. "To insist on a 'Lebanese' identity serves the purpose of integrating the various confessions within Lebanon and isolating the country from the environment, while insisting on the Arab and Islamic dimension of the Sudan has the disintegrative consequences on relations between the north and south of the country."

Much of the current media's portrayal of the Arab world centres on the divisive character of Arab societies. "Considerable attention is paid to the differences between Sunnis and Sh'is, Druzes and 'Alawis, Maronites and Greek Orthodox, Copts and Protestants, and so on; or to communal identities such as Kurds, Berbers, southern Sudanese."

The image projected, says the study, "is of a regional political system of baffling complexity, that only devotees of an esoteric science can understand. The insistence on complexity implies that the region is a natural ground for foreign intervention." But here the study directs its fire at the current wisdom propagated by the media and even some scholars. "This line of analysis is often elegant and may make fascinating reading," it says. "Of course, no one would ever deny that these factors play an important role in Arab politics, and yet: the Middle East is an anthropologist's paradise."

"However, that Arab societies are in any significant and measurable sense

more divided than societies in other parts of the world is questionable. Religious or communal differences exist in all countries, and are the rule rather than the exception." The study cites "abundant examples" of segmentation in both the developing world and Europe. "A Scot is not the same thing as a Welshman, a Lutheran Hamburgian is not the same as a Catholic Munchenian, and a Sicilian is not to be confused with a Milanese. It is hard to argue that European politics is in any meaningful sense less complex and involute than Arab politics." The study takes unnamed American political scientists to task for their misinterpretation of the Arab world, which it ascribes to their "widespread lack of interest in European affairs and the well-known American impatience with anything complex."

American academics, it says, "have only to consider their own country: in the United States, citizens are on many occasions requested to state whether they are white or black, Asian or Latino, while ethnic loyalties are increasingly influential in culture and politics."

The study also questions the premise that existing social divisions have a greater impact on Arab politics than similar divisions do on politics in non-Arab countries. It also sees no contradiction in Arabs identifying themselves with sub-national groups along ethnic or religious lines while at the same time showing loyalty to the idea of the Arab nation.

"It is acceptable to be Brussels-Wellington-Belgium-catholique-européen-occidental, why should there be a problem being a Damascus-Greek Orthodox-Syrian-Arab?" asks the study. According to its findings, "faced with the need to achieve greater economic integration, a majority of the Arab states have paid little more than lip service to the goal of Arab integration. Yet some pan-Arab integration nevertheless exists, at least enough of it to keep the Arab national dream alive."

The study advocates a greater integration of the biggest Arab group in diaspora, the Palestinians, in Arab national societies to avoid the risks of divisions becoming too pronounced, as

they did in Lebanon. Although the Arabic language remains the backbone of any attempt to define the Arab nation, the study points out that common language is not sufficient to create a viable pan-Arab entity; further steps must be taken toward integration.

The assimilation of Palestinians into national politics, the study believes, will contribute toward building up the case for a Palestinian territorial solution rather than damsga it. "Because of their marginalization, and despite their role in pan-Arab politics, the Palestinians failed to become a factor of Arab integration, and became instead a source of conflict (in Lebanon)."

The study believes that Arab nationalism now is in its third phase of evolution. The first phase, it says, was characterized by the affirmation of the existence and unity of the Arab nation as "a theological statement." Nothing could be achieved until that goal was reached. "As reality did not support this vision, a second phase was ushered in, during which isolationist policies prevailed, states gave priority to their domestic integration rather than to inter-Arab integration, and disillusionment ensued."

The third phase, that was now witnessed, is marked by a revived and more serious assessment of the Arab idea: an idea which is seen as useful and realistic, but stripped of the theological tones. "Among several concurrent phenomena in this phase, says the study, "there is the growing perception of Iran as a strongly nationalist state, that constitutes a threat behind the veil of Islamism, and stimulates a growing support of the potential victims of Iranian expansionism."

The study advocates that Arabs, rather than the Arab states, should become protagonists of a drive toward integration to make the most of the current phase of Arab nationalism.

Marco Brunelli is a writer and researcher based in Rome.

Kampuchea beyond the killing fields

By Miriam Bianco
Special to The Star

LONDON — The stated Vietnamese withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea by 1990 is a promising step toward establishing real independence in the war-torn nation. It reflects the improved relations between the major powers involved in the long-standing conflict — China and the Soviet Union — and their desire, together with the ASEAN countries and the United States, to resolve the issue.

However, the most serious and the most contentious problem remains — what to do about the Khmer Rouge guerrillas, up to 30,000 of them, based along the Thai border and in or near towns and villages just inside Kampuchea. The situation has become even more alarming because the Khmer Rouge forces appear to be abandoning their frequent guerrilla strikes while fortifying themselves militarily and politically in these areas.

The army, which was responsible for killing up to two million of its people between 1975-78 under the notorious leader Pol Pot, retains a solid infrastructure: small and large units of armed guerrillas operate in most provinces inside Kampuchea.

Fearing and defeated by the mass of Kampuchians, they are currently responsible for forcing civilians from the border camps on the Thai border which they control to carry arms and ammunition into the country. Refused to comply, they are in re-education camps and are being off food rations to their families.

Meanwhile, the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh, led by President Heng Samrin, is talking about political reform — direct elections, parliamentary democracy and political pluralism — in a conciliatory effort to achieve peace. For peace, security and

enough food to eat are all the ordinary Kampuchians want. As a former US ambassador to Phnom Penh, Emory Sweeney, wrote after his visit in 1983: "We could provide humanitarian aid, even modest development aid, for people who have eked for little except to survive."

But more than nine years after the ousting of the Khmer Rouge, Kampuchea is still isolated by a majority of governments. "This isolation takes options for the future out of the hands of the Khmer people," said Eva Myśliwiec, author of the new book *Punishing the Poor* — the international isolation of Kampuchea.

"It is as if the Kampuchean people are being punished for the Vietnamese presence in their country. On the one hand they are accused of being puppets of Vietnam; on the other, by isolating Kampuchea, Western nations are creating a self-fulfilling prophecy."

Myśliwiec worked with Kampuchians in the People's Republic of Kampuchea (PRK) for five years. Her study is the result of an international initiative by more than 20 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) from Australia, Europe, Japan and the United States to put Kampuchea back onto the political agenda. Published by the charity Oxfam, the book draws on the collective experience of NGOs which have been working inside the country and in the border camps since 1979.

Kampuchea remains by its destiny the "land in between," a contesting ground for rival powers, its people consumed in civil war, its economic development retarded in the absence of normal aid and assistance from the United Nations and Western nations. The tragedy is prolonged.

"For the ninth year, the Kampuchean seat at the UN remains occupied by the Khmer Rouge-dominated coalition of Democratic Kampuchea (DK). This government" which is hosted on Thai soil



Thousands of displaced Kampuchians await end of conflict to go back to their homes. Controls no significant part of Kampuchea and is totally dependent for its survival on UN rice," said Myśliwiec.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk, 85, who ruled what was then called the Kingdom of Cambodia until 1970, has been the prominent figurehead of the DK coalition since 1982. However, he resigned earlier this year, claiming that the coalition had become a "monster" which no longer represented the interests of the Kampuchean people. His departure was prompted also by the killing of his supporters by Khmer Rouge forces.

Myśliwiec concludes with four key recommendations: — Provide reconstruction and development aid independently of political considerations. Governments might initially provide funds to assist the Kampuchean people through multilateral and non-governmental organizations.

— Withdraw all forms of support for the Khmer Rouge leaders responsible for acts of genocide. This could be done by bringing them to trial under the existing UN Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, as Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden suggested back in 1986. This would assure the Kampuchean people that the Khmer Rouge will never return to power and also provide some legal redress to people who suffered so much under those leaders.

— Resolve the Thai-Kampuchean border situation and the plight of displaced people. Over a quarter of a million Khmer civilians are currently denied refugee status in camps, supported by UN humanitarian assistance which, however, often benefits the military elements in the camps thus enabling them to perpetuate the war. Moving the camps away from the border and the fighting, only providing aid where it can be effectively monitored, and ending aid to combatants and increasing protection for the displaced persons are all viable solutions.

— Pursue new diplomatic initiatives to bring about a lasting peace settlement. An immediate cease-fire would not only bring relief to the Khmer people but also expedite a negotiated settlement.

Some of these recommendations are being followed and efforts to achieve a lasting settlement are under way. The Vietnamese have said they will pull out all troops whatever situation prevails by 1990, but they reserve the right to return to Kampuchea if necessary. As long as all the factors are not dealt with — the border camps, the Khmer Rouge forces and economic development — Kampuchea will not return to a free, independent nation. As the Kampuchians say, to live is to hope.

Miriam Bianco is a member of the Research Unit of Academic File.

Eyewitness in the occupied land

The yellow wind

Editor's Note: The following is the Savent of a eat of exposition from the book "The Yellow Wind" by David Grossman. The book originally appeared in Hebrew and was later translated by Haim Watzman. Grossman's book was censored by the Israeli authorities and was later released for publication missing two chapters.



Inside Nebelue court: the defendant was summarily tried

NEXT CASE when the lawyer Lea Teemel arrives at the parking lot opposite the military court in Nabulus, her clients pounce on her car, besiege her in fear and supplication, thirty for the news she brings. In her office in East Jerusalem, in a building that is still under construction — with holes in the wall where elevators are to be installed, and a roof partly open to the sky — Arabs whose emotions have brought them or members of their families up against the Israeli judicial eye-tent wait for her from early morning, confused, ignorant of their rights and obligations and what awaits them.

The office teems with people, mostly villagers, who have been there for hours, and great Teemel with awe. She is a small woman, always smiling, resolute in her speech, extreme in her opinions, sympathetic and honest. She conducts several conversations at once with those messaged around her, speaking excellent Arabic with an unmistakable Ashkenazi accent.

Chin-smoking, she argues over the telephone with police investigators who are preventing her from seeing a client in jail; curses: "forgive me. She puts on glasses, missing one sidepiece, sets out on her way to Nabulus or Ramallah, another thing: in her relations with Arabs, there is something you don't come across very often — straightforwardness and equality; without a trace of sanctimony. She places herself neither above nor below her clients, and there is no soft and self-effacing paternalism.

And now the trial of Jafar Halil Hassan, accused of making contact with an enemy organization. He is different from the other prisoners shut up in the small, filthy, confinement room. He stands tall and has delicate features. His movements are moderate and quiet. The prosecutor explains the charges: A few years ago, Hassan asked his father for a sum of money in order to study in Germany. His father applied to a friend of his, a Fatah member in Jordan, for assistance. Jafar Halil Hassan did not receive money but did receive a scholarship to study German in Germany. After half a year of study, he decided that he did not want to study German, and changed his field. His patron in the Fatah told his father that the organization would support him only if he pursued a subject of some benefit to the organization. He refused — and his scholarship was immediately revoked. Jafar Halil Hassan remained in Germany for several years, with links to terrorist organizations; married a German woman; then came home. A week afterward, he was arrested. He had been in the Nabulus prison for forty-four days, a security

Forty-four days. They did not beat him there, he tells me later; the treatment was reasonable. Even so, he says, do you know what forty-four days in jail is? Previously, he had not been involved in politics at all, did not even know what it meant to be a Palestinian. One may assume that in prison he learned something.

The judge listens to the prosecutor's arguments. He wears a knitted skullcap and has a pleasant face. He sits in a businessman's black swivel chair, which can face in any direction and also lean backward. The prosecutor, a young officer in the Army, enumerates the charges. The room is dim. The judge rocks back and forth on the platform. For a second he has disappeared behind his desk. The court holds its breath. Then he sweeps up slowly, relating with him an interesting argument: From the charge, it would seem that the suspect never had real, active contact or connection of any sort with a terrorist organization. He maintained — so to speak — contact with his father. What is wrong with that, the judge asks. After all, it was his father — who is now in Jordan — who made the contact.

The prosecutor, who is somewhat lacking in experience, here makes a mistake, and does not

Part VII

accept the judge's hinted advice. He sticks to his argument; the accused should have distinguished between those conversations with his father regarding family matters and those regarding terrorist organizations.

The translator — a heavy-set Druze soldier, with no expression on his face — ceased some time ago to translate the proceedings for the accused. He picks his ears with his finger, whispers something to the woman — a soldier's stenographer, and seems to sink into a stupor.

The relatives of the accused gaze at the translator in supplication: he is their sole connection with what is being said, but he has become used to them and pays no attention. Only an angry admonition from the judge brings him back to life: he resumes translating for several minutes, and then, little by little, is reabsorbed into his oblivion.

Defence Attorney Teemel rises from her seat and protests the use of the term "terrorist organization." The judge asks the reason for her objection. Teemel reminds him that British law calls it a "proscribed association."

The judge: "But the term 'terrorist organization' has been used here for years." Teemel: "That's because of the prosecutor Menachem Kornweitz. He changed the term on his own initiative, and suddenly all the

charges sheets were filled with 'terrorist organizations.' So, inevitably, every accused person is a 'terrorist,' and that, of course, influences the judges in making their decisions.

The prosecutor, slightly mocking: "And Madam, of course, hee not come to terms with that distortion." Teemel: "Correct. I have refused on principle to accept charge sheets in which the term 'terrorist' is used. Judges have always conceded me the point, but I did not want only consideration."

The judge: "So what did Madam do?" Teemel: "I applied to the chief counsel in the territories, and asked that he instruct prosecutors not to use the term 'terrorist' when drafting charges."

The judge, amused: "And what, Madam, was the counsel's answer?" Teemel: "He said that I am right, but did nothing. For a year and a half, I have been sending him requests. Just this week, the corrective instruction arrived, and I demand that, from now on, it be adhered to with care."

The accused understands neither the dialogue nor the reading of the charge sheet. No one explains to him what is being said. He is caught up in an incomprehensible nightmare, and does not know how it will end. His situation is, however, better than that of an ordinary defendant here, because most of those who arrive in the courtroom have confessed their guilt at an early stage, while being interrogated by the security service. In ninety-five per cent of the cases, the defence attorney has to be content with bargaining over the severity of the sentence, rather than over whether punishment should be imposed on his client in the first place.

Here the charge sheet may be disproved easily. The judge is aware of this, and he wavers out loud: "Is maintaining contact with his father sufficient to convict the defendant?"

The prosecution and the defence finish their presentations. The judge withdraws to his chambers. The prosecutor, the defence attorney, and the translator wait for him in one of the secretarial offices of the court. The place is humming with young men and women soldiers, who while away their military service here. Several of them are sprawled on a pile of mattresses, chattering.

Lest we forget

Editor's Note: Israeli current atrocious acts against the Palestinian people brought to mind the obliteration of hundreds of Palestinian villages and towns. The Royal Committee for Jerusalem Affairs published a documented periodical edited by Mr. Falaz Jaber in which it included names of 394 obliterated urban centres since 1948.

Part VI

144. Al-Dawwaymah located 25 kms. west of Hebron. Population: 3,710. Obliterated in 1948, and many of its people who had taken refuge in one of its mosques were massacred. In 1955 the settlement of Amasya was established on its stolen lands of 60,595 dunums.
145. Deir Aban located 20 kms. west of Jerusalem. Population: 2,100. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlement of Maheya was established on its stolen lands of 22,748 dunums, in 1950.
146. Deir Abu Salamah located 5 kms. east of Lod. Population: 80. Obliterated in 1948, and its lands of 1,195 dunums were stolen.
147. Deir Ayyoub located 10 kms. SE of Ramla. Population: 320. Population was removed in 1949 and the village was obliterated and the settlement of Shear Hagay was established on its stolen lands of 6,028 dunums.
148. Deir Al-Dubban located 25 kms. NW of Hebron. Population: 730. Obliterated in 1948, and in 1955 the settlement of Lulit was established on its stolen lands of 7,784 dunums.
149. Deir Sunayd located 12 kms. NE of Gaza. Population: 730. Obliterated in 1948, and the settlements of YAD Mordekhai and Erez were established on its stolen lands of 5,720 dunums.

Continued next week

BRITISH WEEK
21 - 27 MAY 1988AT THE
MARRIOTT HOTEL

DAILY
1000 - 2000

British Travel Display
tourist attractions
in Great Britain.
(free)

DAILY
1000 - 2000

A Display of the Crown
Jewels in the tower of
London (free)

23 - 24 May
1930

A Medieval Banquet
With the Caldicott
Castle Group, a playing
Minstrel and Court
Jester in attendance

25 May
1400

A Punch and Judy
matinee for the children

25 May
1930

The British Council
present the film
Great Expectations
at the Marriott Hotel
(free)

26 - 27 May

See the hot air balloon
flying above the hotel

THE BRITISH LADIES OF AMMAN

27 May
1100

The Annual May Fair at
the Residence of H.E.
the British Ambassador, between 3rd and 4th
floors, Jebel Amman.

FOR RENT

Fully-furnished apartment, within a Villa, one
bedroom, sitting room, dining, kitchen and bath-
room, Private entrance, surrounded by a garden;
central heating.

Located in AL Rasheed Suburb.

Contact Tel: 663880.

19 MAY 1988

Cross words

Across

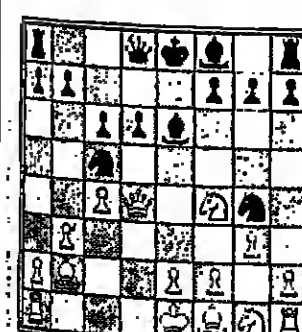
- 7 Enthusiasts may wax it (7).
- 8 Following easy start, 1 in ten going wrong (2, 5).
- 10 1 or 100 in human form (6).
- 11 Nymph and engineer to meet in this way — among motorists (8).
- 12 Case of English Tories under Irish leaders (4).
- 13 They give a dimmer outlook for girls after 1 (10).
- 14 Change digs hurriedly, install piano — and get a meal (3, 3, 5).
- 19 A drink turns to ice, perhaps, outside unusual zoo filled with fossils (10).
- 22 The choreographer's repeat (4).
- 23 Carte blanche for 1 released outside (4, 4).
- 24 Country prison employing a lawyer (8).
- 25 High-rise accommodation for workers? (3-4).
- 26 It's after midnight or noon in 1 (7).

Down

- 1 Soap for the dirty, heartless and desolate (7).
- 2 Doves requiring force to hold 1 tight (8).
- 3 French military bandmen? (8).
- 4 Well in with Liberal embraced by Tory? (2, 6).

- 5 Careers in unedited movies (6).
- 6 Put away in chest — a she-devil (7).
- 9 Dog involved with scene and baked beans, for example (8, 5).
- 16 A fish stuffed with gold — to the French, it's charming (8).
- 16 State of Nan after meeting Reg during callisthenics? (6).
- 17 Giving a protective coat to expensive car, 1 in 1 (7).
- 18 Nudges implied by princess entering 1 (7).
- 20 Haggard kind of female? (6).
- 21 Breath sweeter — Bilt Turner needs 11 (5).

CHESS



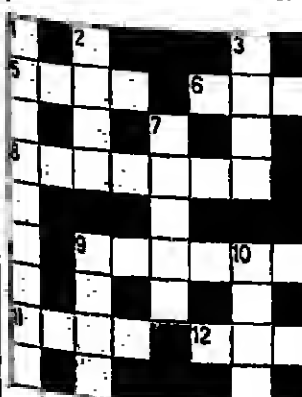
Hubner v Karpov, first match game 1985. Black, 10 moves to have the worse of the opening with uncoordinated knights, but Gary Kas-

parov, playing his first game since the controversial world title match, proved that the position favours Black and went on to win. Can you spot Kasparov's stance and why it is so strong?

Chess solution

1. Kt-K5! for 1/2
2. R-K4 ch. 3. K-K1.
4. R-K5 ch and K-K2.
5. R-K4 ch. 6. K-K1.
7. Kt-K5! xP. 8. Kt-K4.
9. Kt-K5! xP. 10. Kt-K4.
11. Kt-K5! xP. 12. Kt-K4.
13. Kt-K5! xP. 14. Kt-K4.
15. Kt-K5! xP. 16. Kt-K4.
17. Kt-K5! xP. 18. Kt-K4.
19. Kt-K5! xP. 20. Kt-K4.
21. Kt-K5! xP. 22. Kt-K4.
23. Kt-K5! xP. 24. Kt-K4.
25. Kt-K5! xP. 26. Kt-K4.
27. Kt-K5! xP. 28. Kt-K4.
29. Kt-K5! xP. 30. Kt-K4.
31. Kt-K5! xP. 32. Kt-K4.
33. Kt-K5! xP. 34. Kt-K4.
35. Kt-K5! xP. 36. Kt-K4.
37. Kt-K5! xP. 38. Kt-K4.
39. Kt-K5! xP. 40. Kt-K4.
41. Kt-K5! xP. 42. Kt-K4.
43. Kt-K5! xP. 44. Kt-K4.
45. Kt-K5! xP. 46. Kt-K4.
47. Kt-K5! xP. 48. Kt-K4.
49. Kt-K5! xP. 50. Kt-K4.
51. Kt-K5! xP. 52. Kt-K4.
53. Kt-K5! xP. 54. Kt-K4.
55. Kt-K5! xP. 56. Kt-K4.
57. Kt-K5! xP. 58. Kt-K4.
59. Kt-K5! xP. 60. Kt-K4.
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63. Kt-K5! xP. 64. Kt-K4.
65. Kt-K5! xP. 66. Kt-K4.
67. Kt-K5! xP. 68. Kt-K4.
69. Kt-K5! xP. 70. Kt-K4.
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75. Kt-K5! xP. 76. Kt-K4.
77. Kt-K5! xP. 78. Kt-K4.
79. Kt-K5! xP. 80. Kt-K4.
81. Kt-K5! xP. 82. Kt-K4.
83. Kt-K5! xP. 84. Kt-K4.
85. Kt-K5! xP. 86. Kt-K4.
87. Kt-K5! xP. 88. Kt-K4.
89. Kt-K5! xP. 90. Kt-K4.
91. Kt-K5! xP. 92. Kt-K4.
93. Kt-K5! xP. 94. Kt-K4.
95. Kt-K5! xP. 96. Kt-K4.
97. Kt-K5! xP. 98. Kt-K4.
99. Kt-K5! xP. 100. Kt-K4.

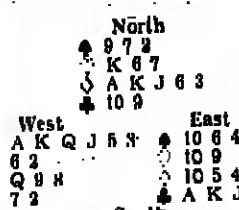
JUNIOR X-WORD



Across: 5. Gold fuel, 8. Mat. 8. Remedy for all diseases. 11. Way out of the old town. 12. Country of the old. 13. Country of the old. 14. Country of the old. 15. Country of the old. 16. Country of the old. 17. Country of the old. 18. Country of the old. 19. Country of the old. 20. Country of the old. 21. Country of the old. 22. Country of the old. 23. Country of the old. 24. Country of the old. 25. Country of the old. 26. Country of the old. 27. Country of the old. 28. Country of the old. 29. Country of the old. 30. Country of the old. 31. Country of the old. 32. Country of the old. 33. Country of the old. 34. Country of the old. 35. Country of the old. 36. Country of the old. 37. Country of the old. 38. Country of the old. 39. Country of the old. 40. Country of the old. 41. Country of the old. 42. Country of the old. 43. Country of the old. 44. Country of the old. 45. Country of the old. 46. Country of the old. 47. Country of the old. 48. Country of the old. 49. Country of the old. 50. Country of the old. 51. Country of the old. 52. Country of the old. 53. Country of the old. 54. Country of the old. 55. Country of the old. 56. Country of the old. 57. Country of the old. 58. Country of the old. 59. Country of the old. 60. Country of the old. 61. Country of the old. 62. Country of the old. 63. Country of the old. 64. Country of the old. 65. Country of the old. 66. Country of the old. 67. Country of the old. 68. Country of the old. 69. Country of the old. 70. Country of the old. 71. Country of the old. 72. Country of the old. 73. Country of the old. 74. Country of the old. 75. Country of the old. 76. Country of the old. 77. Country of the old. 78. Country of the old. 79. Country of the old. 80. Country of the old. 81. Country of the old. 82. Country of the old. 83. Country of the old. 84. Country of the old. 85. Country of the old. 86. Country of the old. 87. Country of the old. 88. Country of the old. 89. Country of the old. 90. Country of the old. 91. Country of the old. 92. Country of the old. 93. Country of the old. 94. Country of the old. 95. Country of the old. 96. Country of the old. 97. Country of the old. 98. Country of the old. 99. Country of the old. 100. Country of the old.

19 MAY 1988

BRIDGE



Dealer West: Love all.
The Hecate U.K. team, in the tournament I mentioned yesterday, lost narrowly to the Dutch national team during the qualifying round. This deal was one of their successes.

Consider: first, South's action when the bidding has begun. South: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

At the other table the sequence was:

West: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

Here Butland, East, took a good view in going to Four Spades on a defensive-looking hand. Perhaps South should have let Four Spades run to his partner? Britain picked up 9 international match points.

At the other table the sequence was:

West: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

At the other table the sequence was:

West: 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100.

STAR
Telephone:
664153

JEANE DIXON'S
Your Horoscope

ARIES — 21 March-19 April

Do not reach out to the wrong people in your aspires to expand your social life. Probe deeper. A financial decision is required, based on having all the facts and figures this week. Discuss a serious problem at once. You will lose ground if you postpone things. Fate will be supportive no matter what. Money dominates your thoughts. Other considerations may be more important.

TAURUS — 20 April-20 May

Your winning personality rate you a variety of business opportunities. Seek companionship rather than romance. Entertaining at home is more fun and less expensive than going out. Cook something special. With very little effort on your part, the tide now turns in your favour. Do not take a passive stance with a sibling or child. A new relationship helps you open up.

GEMINI — 21 May-20 June

Contact people for social as well as business reasons. A timely letter or phone call will help you boost your income. Parents prove to be more savvy than you gave them credit for being. A more realistic attitude leads to swifter progress. Bear down on detail work. Use the phone instead of travel to drum up new business. Retirement should not be viewed as a dead end.

CANCER — 21 June-22 July

This might be the right time for fulfilling your dream of having a house in the country. A relationship that seems shaky is probably not right for you. Look around. Your self-confidence grows, especially around members of the opposite sex. Your directness work wonders in money matters. A sibling will be there if needed. Give as good as you get.

LEO — 23 July-22 August

A trip or visitor is the key to making a deal that will help you get rid of some debt. Guard against a tendency to be accident-prone. Protecting your health is good business. Do not let yourself get run-down. Travel and good luck go hand-in-hand now. Common sense helps you deal with a happy romantic relationship. You may be ready to make a commitment. Look after your health. Eat wisely.

VIRGO — 23 August-22 September

You will accomplish more by working behind the scenes. Try to follow through on an early afternoon suggestion. Do not allow someone's muddled financial idea to sway you. Get the facts. A new partnership could prove highly profitable. Stick to your budget and guard against extravagance. Romance may be especially glamorous. A newcomer expresses an opinion that startles you. Think it over.

LIBRA — 23 September-22 October

Stay alert and be prepared to deal with unexpected emergencies. You may have to make a tough decision involving a key relationship. A lunch date could spell romance for you. Trust your instincts. Creative ventures hold great promise. Your patience will be royally rewarded. A financial situation is on the way to a full recovery. Keep in touch with old friends. Guard family members' secrets.

SCORPIO — 23 October-21 November

Others may be difficult to deal with this week. Clear up important tasks before launching a new, joint project. Try to keep things on the home front on an even keel. Avoid arguing. You continue to shoulder too much of what should be a shared load. Creative and artistic efforts could lead to a second income. Consider your loved one's desires — and your own needs.

SAGITTARIUS — 22 November-21 December

Steer clear of far-fetched financial proposals involving your money. An old grievance is likely to resurface. You handle the situation with aplomb. Do not gloss over your differences with loved ones. Secret transactions can boom or bust, causing embarrassment. Be careful. People or events at a distance continue to affect your finances in an astounding way. Romance becomes more serious. Know your own heart and mind.

CAPRICORN — 22 December-19 January

Weigh all the pros and cons before making an important decision. A bonus or sudden release can make a dream vacation come true. Consult loved ones before finalizing travel plans. Welcome their suggestions. Watch out for a jealous associate who covets your job or contacts. A new partnership will prove highly profitable. Get to know a newcomer better before making demands. Avoid insulting ultimatums.

AQUARIUS — 20 January-18 February

An influential person recognizes your effort and painstaking attention to detail. Good financial luck puts a smile on your face. Enjoy a special evening with your loved ones. Romance thrives on tenderness. Careful budgeting will help you stretch your dollars. Do your homework thoroughly so you can proceed with confidence. You are strongly favoured in law or politics. Romance is a source of delight.

PISCES — 19 February-20 March

Listen to partner's ideas, but do not feel that you must always agree. A financial deal becomes good news. Welcome good news regarding travel or a job. Your ESP is very powerful. A problem that seemed insurmountable can be solved to your advantage. See each project to its proper conclusion. Spending more time alone with mate or partner will help you reach a better understanding.

THIS WEEK'S CHILD is witty and versatile. He has an excellent memory along with a mercurial disposition. His mood can change from one moment to the next. He needs his parent's approval and guidance. Rebellious in adolescence, this Gemini becomes a delight as he reaches maturity. He treasures his family and friends. His keen attention to detail would make him an excellent lawyer or CPA. His inquiring mind can be put to good use if he becomes an engineer or mathematician. A real go-getter, this Gemini refuses to take a back seat to anyone. He likes to share his good fortune with his family and friends, giving expensive presents. He has what it takes to be a patient and loving parent.

THE JERUSALEM STAR 9

MUSEUMS

Falkor Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 13th centuries). The Ramat Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 8:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. year-round. Tel. 3617600.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al-Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.) Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and oil sculptures by contemporary Jordanian artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 16th Century oriental artists. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630128.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, Tel. 824590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luwalbadah, Tel. 367440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, Tel. 631767.

Terrace Church (Roman Catholic), Jabal Luwalbadah, mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 8:30 p.m. Tel. 622366.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, Tel. 623541.

Church of the Redeemer, Jabal Amman, Tel. 626363.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafiah, Tel. 778281.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafiah, Tel. 771731.

Armenian International Church Internationalist: meets at Southern Baptist School in Ghamsani, Tel. 377634.

Evangelical Lutheran Church (Church of the good shepherd) Umm Al-Summaq (Rev. N. Smir) Tel. 511295. Ecumenical Rainbow congregation meets there. Tel. 622605.

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CALENDAR

Films

The American Centre presents The Magnificent Ambersons, with Joseph Cotton, written and directed by Orson Welles, at 7 pm on 23 May and 26 May.

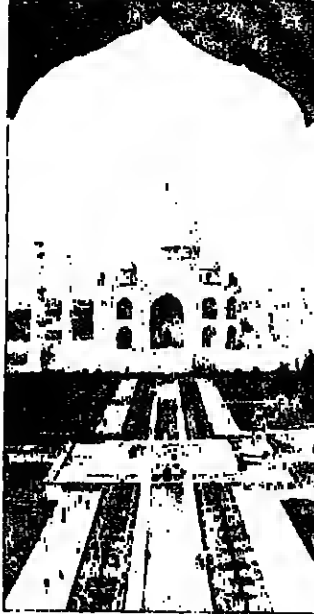
Pantomime

OKI BOSSI is presented by the French Cultural Centre at the Royal Cultural Centre, at 8:30, 23 May.

Exhibitions

The Goethe Institute features work by George Kapitanian, whose paintings feature scenes of ancient courtyards, souks, and buildings, until 22 May.

Floral compositions by Neela Adnan Maeseneel will be presented by the French Cultural Centre from 24 May.



Fairs

The Festival of Islamic and Books continues at the Roman Amphitheatre in downtown Amman.

Ramadan markets are open every evening in Hal Nazzal, Mahatta, and Jabal Hussein.

Don't miss the annual summer fair hosted by the British Ladies of Amman at the ambassador's residence from 11 am - 5 pm, Friday 27 May. There will be lots of fun and lots of prizes, and all proceeds go to charity.

The story of the Tei Mehal is brought to life in a BBC special at 20:30, 24 May and 6:30 and 11:30 on 25 May.

IDD CODES

Dial 00 for IDD access lines

Algeria	213	Copenhagen (inner)	1	Tunisia	216
Argentina	54	Copenhagen (outer)	2	Turkey	90
Buenos Aires	54	Ecuador	593	Ukraine	380
Australia	61	Egypt	20	Uzbekistan	70
Adelaide	81	France	33	Uzbekistan	70
Brisbane	61	Germany	49	Uzbekistan	70
Casablanca	212	Greece	30	Uzbekistan	70
Malbourne	61	Hungary	36	Uzbekistan	70
Perth	81	India	91	Uzbekistan	70
Sydney	61	Indonesia	62	Uzbekistan	70
Austria	43	Iran	98	Uzbekistan	70
Vienne	33	Italy	39	Uzbekistan	70
Bahrain	973	Japan	81	Uzbekistan	70
Belgium	32	Korea	82	Uzbekistan	70
Austria	43	Malaysia	60	Uzbekistan	70
Rio de Janeiro	55	Mexico	52	Uzbekistan	70
Brazil	55	Morocco	212	Uzbekistan	70
Bulgaria	359	Netherlands	31	Uzbekistan	70
Casablanca	212	Norway	47	Uzbekistan	70
Cairo	20	Poland	48	Uzbekistan	70
Chile	56	Romania	40	Uzbekistan	70
San Diego	619	Russia	7	Uzbekistan	70
Cyprus	357	Saudi Arabia	966	Uzbekistan	70
Nicosia	357	Singapore	65	Uzbekistan	70
Czechoslovakia	42	Slovakia	42	Uzbekistan	70
Prague	42	Slovenia	386	Uzbekistan	70
Denmark	46	Sri Lanka	94	Uzbekistan	70
		Sudan	9	Uzbekistan	70
		Sweden	46	Uzbekistan	70
		Switzerland	41	Uzbekistan	70
		Taiwan	886	Uzbekistan	70
		Tanzania	255	Uzbekistan	70
		Thailand	66	Uzbekistan	70
		Togo	228	Uzbekistan	70
		Tunisia	216	Uzbekistan	70
		Turkey	90	Uzbekistan	70
		Ukraine	380	Uzbekistan	70
		Uzbekistan	70	Uzbekistan	70
		Yugoslavia	381	Uzbekistan	70

Important Numbers

EMERGENCIES

Amman governorates	91223
Amman Civil Defence	196, 195
Civil Defence Irbid	271268, 273131
Civil Defence Oujala	770733
Ambulance	193, 776111
Amman downtown fire brigades	196
First aid	830341
Civil Defence rescue	661111
Police headquarters	622090-3
Police rescue	192, 621111, 637777
Police headquarters	639141
Traffic police	666300-7
Electric Power Co.	636361/4, 624661
Municipal water complaint	771126/6
Queen Alla Int'l Airport	(06) 66330/60

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre	613613/32
Khalid Maternity, J.Amm.	944261/6
Akshah Maternity, J.Amm.	62441/2
Jabal Amman	624362
Maternity	636141
Patelina, Ghamsani	664171/4
University Hospital	666161
Al-Musheir Hospital	667227/9
The Islamic, Abadi	666127/37
Al-Ahli, Abadi	664164/6
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafiah	777101/3
Army, Marka	776111/26
Amal Hospital	661611/16

GENERAL

Jordan Television	773111/19
Radio Jordan	774111/19
Ministry of Tourism	642311
Hotel complaints	666412
Price complaints	661176
Telephone information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Overseas calls	17
Repair services	11

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre	661026/7
American Centre	644371
American Centre Library	641690
British Council	666471/1
French Cultural Centre	637000
Goethe Institute	641993
Soviet Cultural Centre	644263
Spanish Cultural Centre	624049
Turkish Cultural Centre	637717
Yale Arts Centre	666196
Hussein Youth City	667161/2
Y.W.C.A.	641216
Y.W.M.C.A.	664411
Amman Municipal Library	637111
Univ. of Jordan Library	634461

Concord	677400
Rainbow	636116
Opera	677400
Al Hussein	622195
Zahrani	623171
Basman	630126

Al Hussein Sports Club	667101
Orthodox Club	810461
Royal Automobile Club	619410

Royal Shooting Club	736672
Royal Chess Club	673713
Royal Racing Club	06-607233

HOTELS

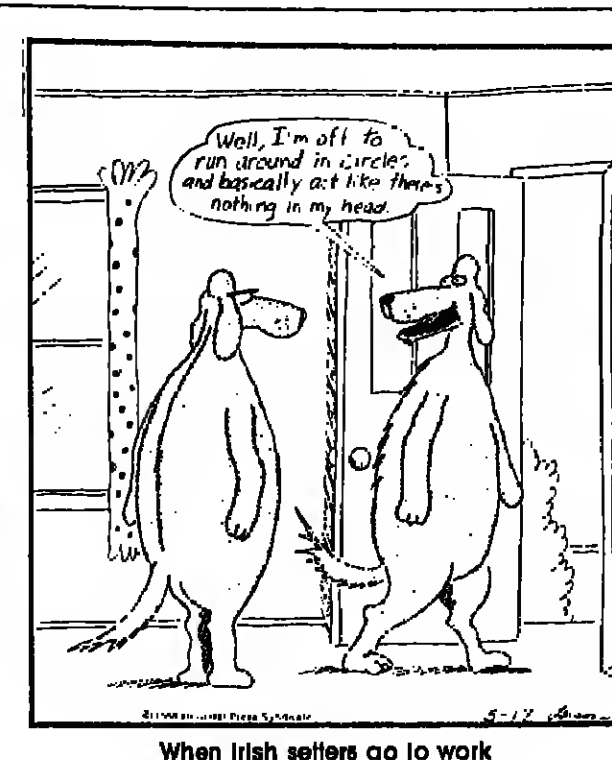
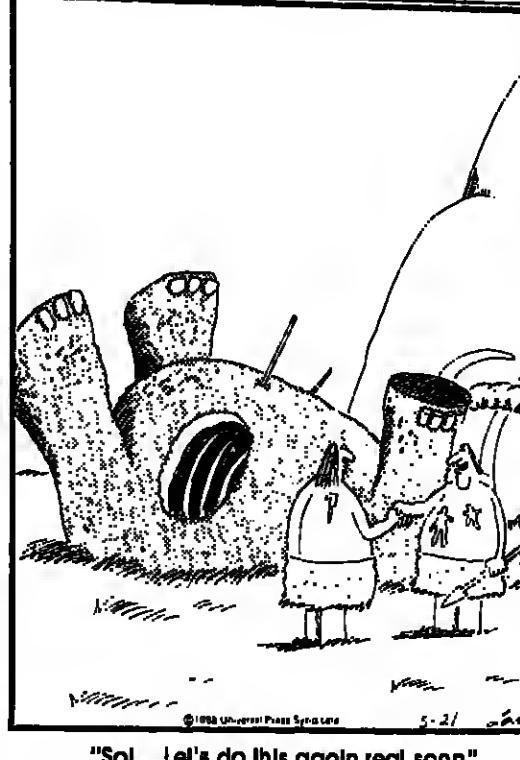
Amman	
Holiday Inn	663100
Marriott	660100
Regency	666000
Intercontinental	641361
Ambassador	666106
Commodore	666101
Middle East	667106
Grand Palace	666121
Tycho	666112
International	641712
San Rock	615601
Ala Gateway	(06) 61000
Amra	616071
Pizza	674111
Aqaba	
Holiday Inn	2496
Al-Casir	4131
Coral Beach	2987
Aquamarine	4333
Aqaba	2986

RENT-A-CAR

Shakheir	666988
Al-Jabal	666988
Kada	666161/666163
Kada	616984
Al-Jabal	636177/6
National	636177/6
Nabo	636601
Patra	672424
Rabbit Amman	639661
Al-Rimal	621680
Al-Said	777707
Al-Samar	621471/2
Satira	646004
Star	671612
Tiger	673312
True	666121/6
Al-Waha	674108
Abu Daggas	644342/644343
Amin Jarrar (Avie)	666827
Amman	641380
Arabian	61071
Avia-Jarrar	06-51021-51071
Budget	673312
Budget	604235
De'as	666501
De'as	666501
Dirant	301360/60
Europcar	601360
Europcar	673312
Europcar	673312
General Services	674100
Guil	666602
Inter Rent	666376/666396

Star Subscriptions (Annual rates)

Arab countries \$60	
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US, Japan & others \$130	
All rates include First Class Mail, Jordan and Middle East calls, Overseas calls	



THE FAR SIDE

By GARY LARSON

